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HALDIMAND NORFOLK STUDY

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Annual publication

66-8

**LOCAL ORIENTATION
AND
IDENTIFICATION STUDY**

VOLUME 2



EARL BERGER LIMITED

DAVID JACKSON & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

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METHOD

APPENDICES

EARL BERGER LIMITED

DAVID JACKSON & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

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VOLUME 2

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METHOD

The methods of data collection and analysis used in this study are presented in some detail to assist the reader to make a critical evaluation of our findings, and to assist those who may wish to use a similar approach in other studies.

STUDY PROCEDURES

Original Assumptions

Originally, our intention was to carry out a survey of about 1,500 persons in the study area and adjacent townships by a conventional random sample based on voters lists, with some adjustments to ensure an adequate number of persons 18-20 years old. We began, as is customary, with a draft questionnaire constructed with the assistance of the Haldimand Norfolk Study staff. The questionnaire was composed of three major parts:

1. relating to standard demographic information;
2. relating to political participation, political efficacy, local cosmopolitan orientation scales drawn from the Michigan Scales;¹
3. relating to population attitudes and orientation in the study area

¹ John P. Robinson, Jerrold G. Rush, Kendra B. Head, Measure of Political Attitudes, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1968.

Ten Groups

To test the questionnaire design, ten group interviews were held, five in each county, involving about 100 persons. Every municipal councillor in the two counties was invited, about 50 persons: the remainder was made up of private citizens. Every effort was made to obtain as broad a cross-section of opinion leaders in the two counties as possible from all social and economic groupings. But, foreshadowing future difficulties, it proved difficult to find low socio-economic status and elderly persons who would attend groups. The organization of the groups was carried out by two local coordinators, one living in each county, who drew up lists of names, phoned people, obtained meeting places, provided coffee, and so on.

On entering the meeting room, each participant was given a copy of the questionnaire to fill out. When all participants had finished filling out the questionnaire - they were asked to make any criticisms of the questions they thought appropriate - the meeting began. The group facilitator introduced himself and the study, and asked permission to turn on the tape recorder, explaining that otherwise he would have to take notes. Participants were also informed they would receive a copy of the report on the results of the ten meetings. No participants refused to have their

words recorded for a report. Those who disagreed or were uneasy said nothing.

We should emphasize that each of the ten groups was run by a mature person with much experience in group facilitation. Each meeting was structured so that it would cover the same ground as the other meetings. It was also organized so that each participant, however shy or reticent, was given a series of opportunities for adequate participation.

The group interviews were more successful than we had anticipated. People came filled with doubts, frustration, hesitation, antagonism, and left in a much more positive frame of mind. Even those who were opposed to the Haldimand Norfolk Study became more positive in their criticism, rather than merely carping.

In addition, ten individual in-depth interviews were carried out with selected persons to ensure that all relevant concerns were included in the questionnaire. In effect, we sampled a goodly proportion of the political and social leadership of the two counties and, as the later study showed, our original findings were largely representative of attitudes held by large sectors of the population.

Major Survey

Because of the success of the group interviews, we sought and obtained permission from the Haldimand Norfolk Study to carry out the major survey - 1,500 persons - on a group interview basis. A group interview survey had never been run on a scale of this size before to our knowledge, and we are not sure if it was our enthusiasm or the real benefits of citizen participation which persuaded the Client to agree despite some original misgivings about the quality of the sample resulting from this procedure.

A central administration was set up with a field director, several assistants, and an office administrator, and two area supervisors, one in each county. Skilled facilitators were not available in any number in the study area and there seemed to be no time to train them, so staff and students were used from Waterloo University. There were a few complaints from the respondents about the youth and calibre of some group facilitators, and it might have been wiser to take the time at the outset to train local facilitators.

The sample was broken down on a county level by age, education, ethnic background, occupation, school support, income level and housing ownership according to existing population composition. We decided that a random sample approach to group interviews was too cumbersome to carry

out. Consequently, we selected a number of hostesses in each county and asked each of them to invite seven friends to a group interview (eight interviewees in all). Each hostess was selected, to the extent possible, in accordance with the socio-economic benchmarks described above. The assumption was she would invite friends who were similar to her in socio-economic status and category. In this way it would be possible to approximate the population composition. The sample would lose the pre-determined confidence level obtained in a simple random method. But, in practical terms, the sample would be sufficiently large and representative of population groupings that it would be reasonably reliable. At the same time, the group interview technique provided an opportunity to involve actively and intensely 1500 persons in the planning process; to inform them and, through them, the larger community about the future of their area; and to generate a larger body of better-informed, concerned citizens who would take a more active role in their community and the development of the Haldimand Norfolk area. It is an axiom of community development that the path to commitment is through participation.

The groups were run as before. Participants were greeted, given the questionnaire to fill out and, when that was done, the meeting began. The facilitator explained the purpose of the meeting, asking permission to turn on the

tape recorder, and began a structured session. Participants welcomed the tape recordings. Sessions lasted about two hours, although some took less and others more time.

The response was better than we had expected. Many clubs and organizations asked to be involved. More than seven guests showed up at most meetings. In one school a number of students were interviewed; the teachers then asked if they could have a group for themselves and one was arranged for them.

As Table I shows, we exceeded our quota substantially in both counties.

Table 1: Summary of Groups Interviewed

	<u>Quota Required</u>	<u>Groups Interviewed</u>
Haldimand	63	77
Norfolk	50	60
Adjacent	57	22

In adjacent areas, however, public interest in Haldimand Norfolk was substantially less. It took four times as much work to establish groups in the Niagara and northern areas as it did in Haldimand Norfolk: in Tillsonburg everything was tried, including phoning every third person in the phone book, with little success. In some of these areas, eventually a random sample was struck and a conventional door-to-door survey carried out.

In addition, a preliminary examination was carried out of existing economic and other material, including telephone data. An effort to obtain bank data on flows was unsuccessful.

Data Results and Manipulation

Three types of data were generated. Demographic data relating to respondents' location and activities; data on respondents' attitudes and opinions; data from economic and other studies. The first two were of major importance and were provided in the form of answers to the questionnaires, and oral statements recorded on tape during the meetings.

The questionnaire material was coded and tabulated in a series of computer analyses. The tape recordings were audited, themes identified, collated and analysed (see Volume 3).

DISCUSSION AND EVALUATION OF PROCEDURES

Sample Bias

The public's willingness, in the study area, to participate in the groups was a signal of the sampling technique's weakness. Those persons who were active and involved in community affairs were anxious to participate; those who were not active and involved often would not take the trouble to participate. Our Interim Report on the Survey contains

the report of our field director and extracts from the diaries of the area coordinators: both are valuable documents for further research of this kind. The diaries describe the difficulties the area coordinators experienced in obtaining the cooperation of the elderly and the low-income residents. Also, in the less populated areas there were sometimes problems in getting enough groups, with the result that some municipalities are proportionately better represented than others.

Table 2: Distribution of Participants by Municipality

NORFOLK

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>No. of Persons Sampled</u>	<u>% Representation</u>
Delhi	3,805	76	2.0
Port Dover	3,348	58	1.7
Simcoe	10,462	65	0.6
Waterford	2,485	76	3.1
Charlotteville	6,262	55	0.9
Houghton	2,238	9	0.4
Middleton	3,981	26	0.7
Townsend	5,257	43	0.8
Walsingham North	2,892	13	0.4
Walsingham S. and Port Rowan	3,146	21	0.7
Windham	5,928	45	0.8
Woodhouse	<u>2,972</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>0.8</u>
Norfolk	52,778	512	1.0%

HALDIMAND

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>No. of Persons Sampled</u>	<u>% Representation</u>
Caledonia	3,044	104	3.4
Dunnville	5,389	61	1.1
Cayuga	1,070	83	7.8
Hagersville	2,259	61	2.7
Jarvis	919	23	2.5
Canborough	1,230	11	0.9
Cayuga N.	1,591	18	1.1
Cayuga S.	663	17	2.5
Dunn	1,242	3	0.2
Moulton and Sherbrooke	3,063	31	1.0
Oneida	1,675	52	3.1
Seneca	2,391	38	1.2
Rainham	1,896	36	2.0
Walpole	3,914	99	2.5
Haldimand	30,346	637	2.1%
Total Haldimand-Norfolk	83,124	1,149	1.4%

The socio-economic variables used in the tabulations were urban-rural, level of education, home ownership. The educational level tabulation (Table 3) clearly points up the bias in the sample towards the better educated, presumably higher income, more active sections of the population in both counties.

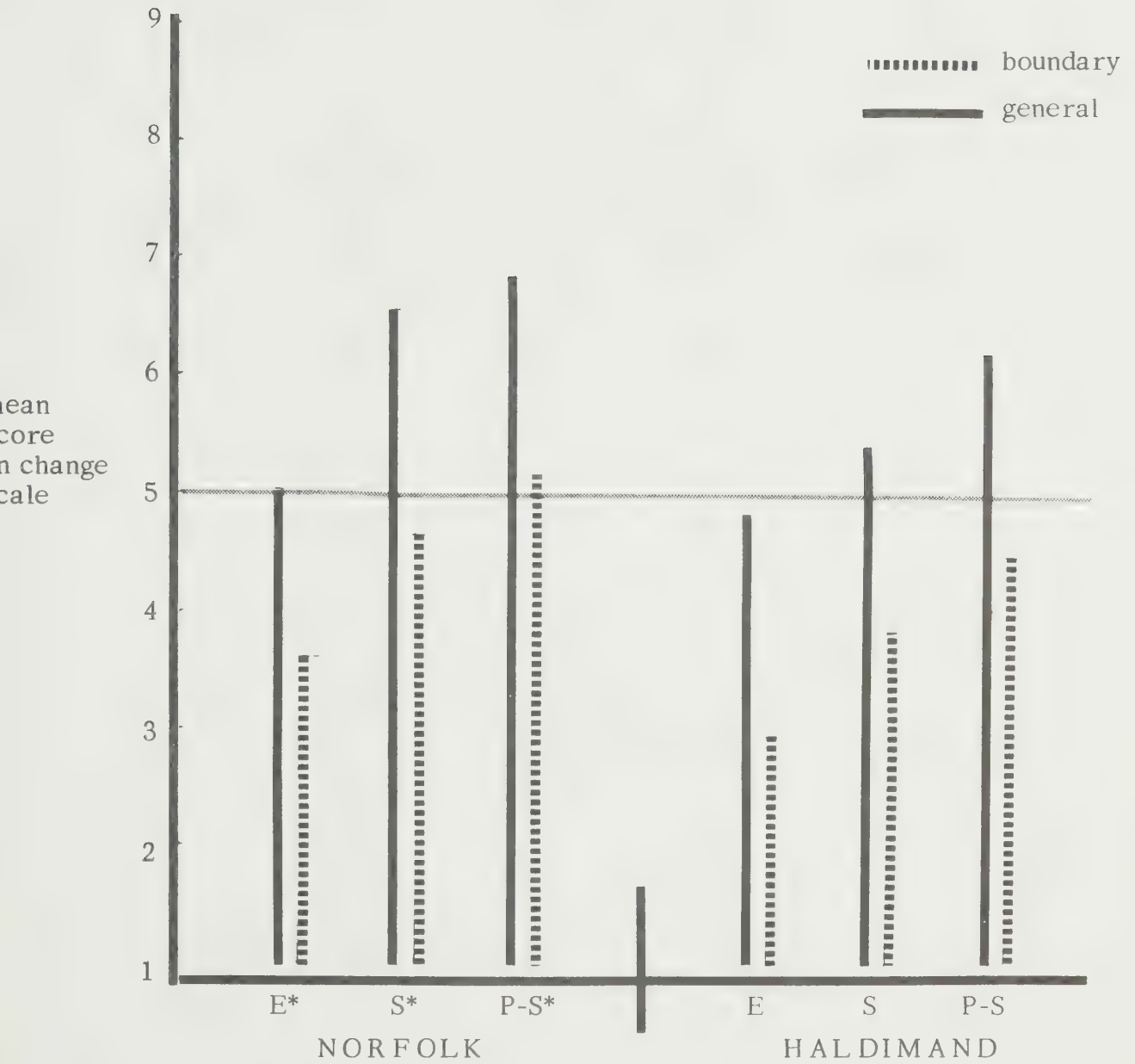
Table 3: Distribution of Participants by Highest Level of Education

NORFOLK

<u>Education</u>	<u>No. in Population</u>	<u>No. of Persons Sampled</u>	<u>% Representation</u>
Elementary or less	31,403	64	0.2
Secondary	19,739	316	1.6
Post Secondary	1,636	128	7.8
Norfolk	52,778	508	1.0%

Figure 1

Desire for Change by Education



* E = elementary
 S = secondary
 P-S = post-secondary

HALDIMAND

<u>Education</u>	<u>No. in Population</u>	<u>No. of Persons Sampled</u>	<u>% Representation</u>
Elementary or less	15,751	110	0.7
Secondary	13,624	393	2.9
Post Secondary	<u>971</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>11.8</u>
Haldimand	30,346	618	2.0%

Table 4: Adjusting for Sample Bias
Attitudes to General Change by Education

<u>Attitudes to General Change</u>	<u>Respondents' Highest Level of Education</u>			<u>LOIS Sample</u>	<u>Adjusted</u>
	<u>Elementary</u>	<u>Secondary</u>	<u>Post Secondary</u>		
Against	26.6%	20.4%	9.3%	19.0%	23.6%
Neutral	19.7	15.2	13.6	15.5	17.7
For	<u>53.8</u>	<u>64.4</u>	<u>77.0</u>	<u>65.5</u>	<u>58.7</u>
Sample %	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total Pop.	47,154	33,363	2,607		
% of Pop.	57%	40%	3%		

Table 5: Adjusting for Sample Bias
Attitudes to Boundary Change by Education

<u>Attitudes to Boundary Change</u>	<u>Respondents' Highest Level of Education</u>			<u>LOIS Sample</u>	<u>Adjusted</u>
	<u>Elementary</u>	<u>Secondary</u>	<u>Post Secondary</u>		
Against	65.2%	53.3%	44.7%	53.1%	59.8%
Neutral	12.0	16.8	15.6	15.9	14.0
For	<u>22.8</u>	<u>29.9</u>	<u>39.8</u>	<u>31.0</u>	<u>26.2</u>
Sample %	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total Pop.	47,154	33,363	2,607		
% of Pop.	57%	40%	3%		

The socio-economic variables used in the tabulations were urban-rural and educational level. Table 3 contains a breakdown of the highest level of educational attainment in the population of both counties, and the percentage of persons in each level sampled by LOIS. The bias towards the better educated and the under-representation of the lower educational attainment level is plain. To examine the consequences of this bias, we adjusted the figures to compensate for over and under representation. The results in Tables 4 and 5 show the data is remarkably insensitive, especially when one considers the drastic alterations required in the elementary and post secondary level figures. The adjusted figures show the LOIS data overestimates support for general change by only about ten percent, and underestimates opposition to boundary change also by about ten percent.

In the detailed analysis which follows in the appendices the data has been cross-tabulated to allow the reader to identify and adjust for sample bias where necessary. In general, however, the robustness of the data is one of the most significant findings of the study. Because of the socio-economic composition of the respondents, the data must be considered as widely representative of the opinions and attitudes of opinion leaders in all sectors of the population, as well as a guide to organized public reaction to regional developments in the study area.

Organization and Method

We made several recommendations about organization and method in our Interim Report. That report is in scarce supply. For the benefit of those who wish to explore further the possibilities of widespread citizen participation in data research through group interviews, we repeat the recommendations here, with some additional comments.

Four factors should be given special consideration in any further study of this kind:

1. Time

In order to keep to our original schedules, we carried out 159 groups in three months. This was a considerable achievement in itself, but it would have been more realistic to take more time to deal with such problems as sample bias, and the factors discussed below. In rural areas, farmers do not come to group interviews during planting or, probably, harvest times.

2. Facilitators

Group facilitators should be reasonably mature and experienced; if not experienced, they should have adequate training. They should also know something about the substance of the matter under

discussion. Each facilitator should have a written description of the structure of the meeting, so that each group interview covers the same territory. They should also know how to work a tape recorder. There is an important trade-off to be kept in mind: On the one hand the longer the sampling time the fewer facilitators required, allowing greater selectivity in the choice of facilitators and better control and feedback. On the other hand, once a group interview process begins, it generates a degree of enthusiasm and participation which should be encouraged and which facilitates public relations. Lengthy studies tend to be forgotten and not cared about.

3. Briefing Participants

Time is needed to ensure an adequate representation of major population groupings. All participants should be provided with information handouts long enough before the meeting to enable them to familiarize themselves with at least the major issues. Judging by our experience, newspapers, radio, television, and even public meetings (which few attend) are not enough to focus public attention on the details of the main issues. The information handouts

should be plainly written and contain specific choices from which the participant can choose intelligently. The handouts should not prejudice responses to critical questions. Possibly the best way to distribute this information before the group meeting is to give it to the hostess with envelopes and stamps, and ask her to mail it out to her guests. Hostesses received fifteen dollars: ten dollars as an honorarium and five as compensation for the costs of providing coffee and cake, etc.

4. Continuity

This is the key problem. Participants often arrived at the groups annoyed, antagonistic, resentful of the time spent; apathetic, uncommitted. By the end of the group meeting, most of them asked for more. They see the tape-recorded group session as a satisfying way to participate in the decision-making affecting their area. Means have to be found to capture and sustain this sense of participation and enthusiasm for what are commonly considered to be dull trivia of bureaucratic planning. Continuity of participation, if it is carried out honestly,

assumes greater integration with existing decision-making procedures, and perhaps the modification of some of those procedures. We have made some recommendations in this regard in Volume 1 of this report, but we recognize these are exploratory.

Some people regarded LOIS as a sop thrown to them while the decisions were made in Queen's Park. The conspiracy view of history is at all times influential and sometimes powerful. To combat it, realistic forms of both citizen participation and integration with decision-making need further exploration.

Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis techniques were deliberately kept as simple and straightforward as possible, as the tables in the Appendices attest. This seems to be a matter of sound policy, when the report is to be read by a number of people in different occupations and with different interests.

The data itself did not call for more complex techniques, and the study requirements could be satisfied without them. The one exception was identifying and measuring respondents' preferences for one jurisdiction over another (Question 27A): A discussion of the method follows.

Analysis of Rank Order Data for Local Identification²

Introduction

Tables I-22A, 22B contain the proportion of the respondents in each area who selected particular ranks for each of the identified entities (e.g. town, township, province, etc.). The two tables are not comparable due to the inclusion of different entities for the rural and urban respondents. In order to summarize the information and to provide a method of determining an aggregate ranking, it is necessary to derive a measure of preference which reflects the degree of polarization of choice.

In the next section an index that measures the strength of the revealed preference in the tables is discussed. The following section describes two methods of deriving the preferred ranks, with a short discussion of the problems associated with such measures.

Discussion of Preference Scale

Each row of the frequency tables contains information with respect to the preference of the sample respondents for a particular rank. We could describe a particular row as revealing indifference, for the attributes of each rank had an equal proportion of the observations (i.e. in this case, 25%).

² The analysis was devised and carried out by David Ingram, Geography Department, York University.

In the terminology of general systems theory such a preference structure is indicative of the presence of maximum entropy in the structure. Minimum entropy, or in our case - maximum preference - is revealed when one of the ranks contains 100% of the observations and the remainder are equal to zero. Basing ourselves on the work of Shannon and Weaver, we can arrive at the following:

$$P = 100(1 - H_r)$$

where P is a measure of preference and H_r is the measure of relative entropy. When P is equal to zero, the proportions selecting each rank are equal, that is the condition of maximum entropy exists.

The preference scale does not indicate which of the ranks are preferred; however, it serves the purpose of reducing the data to a single figure which measures the degree of polarization of opinion, and it can be used for comparative purposes. The behaviour of the scale is not fully known except to say that it has the form of a negative exponential curve. Thus, slight differences at the lower end of the scale may reflect large differences in preference. However, this analysis does not require adjudicating between preference values, the order of magnitude being sufficient to discriminate between values.

Isolation of Preferred Rank(s)

In order to discover which ranks are preferred, the following procedures are utilized:

a) Maximum difference between ordered proportions

This procedure involves the following steps. Firstly, the N proportions are ordered in terms of decreasing magnitude from left to right; secondly, the positive differences between adjacent proportions are obtained; thirdly, the number of preferred ranks (NPR) is the subscript of the largest difference obtained in the second step. If two of the differences are equal and maximum, the subscripts of the rightmost difference is used. The preferred ranks can then be determined by inspection of the original proportions; that is, the NPR largest proportions are designated as the preferred ranks.

b) The weighted mean rank

A weighted mean is then calculated for each row in the tables

This measure, although it results in a single figure, has a number of drawbacks. Firstly, it is based on ordinal data and it must, therefore, be treated as an

ordinal value; that is, the value only possesses statistical validity. It can only be used to order the entities, not to measure that order. Secondly, if the data possesses a rectangular distribution, that is approximately equal frequencies in each rank, the weighted mean has little validity for the purposes of this analysis. Consequently the data for the ranking of the province is not illustrated for the urban population, nor is the ranking of the closest village by the rural population. These omissions are made on the basis that the preference value indicates a high degree of ambiguity on the part of the respondents as to the position of these entities, and the weighted means are also of little validity due to the quasi-rectangular distribution of the percentage frequencies.

The Grid System

The grid system offers powerful advantages in data analysis. For LOIS a rectangular grid system was used and modification was made in the analysis to accommodate municipal boundaries. The advantages of the grid in allowing one to place a boundary or edge with a two or three mile tolerance can blind one to the reality that in some quadrants there are few, or no, respondents. In rural areas it is often impossible to obtain a reasonable number of respondents in each quadrant, particularly if

one is using a fine-grain grid. A coarse-grain grid does not have this disadvantage; however, it lacks the advantages of locational precision. In general, we would prefer to work with a fine-grain grid, even with a small sample, because the opportunity always exists to cluster quadrants if necessary into a coarse grain, or to retain the specificity of the fine grain. See also the following section.

Deliberately, no effort was made to define the trade area boundary between towns by a gravity model, such as Reilly's Laws of Retail Gravitation³. LOIS was based solely on actual population behaviour, attitudes and opinions.

Orientation to Urban Centres

Four activities were selected as indicating a level of orientation to a specified urban centre:

1. Weekly shopping⁴
2. Purchase of town newspaper
3. Visiting the town more than fifty times a year
(not including work)
4. Work in that town

³ See Brian Berry, Geography of Market Centres and Retail Distribution, Prentice Hall, 1967, p. 40 passim

⁴ Daily, or convenience, shopping bears no strong relationship to urban orientation, especially in rural areas.

Two sets of weighting were carried out. In the first, the four activities were set in the foregoing order of importance, and weighted according to the percentage of respondents in the quadrant who carried out these activities.

Table 6: Weighting of Urban Orientation Activities (1)

<u>% of Respondents in Quadrant</u>	<u>Activities in Specified Urban Centre</u>			
	<u>Shop</u>	<u>Paper</u>	<u>Visit</u>	<u>Work</u>
76%	6	5	4	3
66-75%	5	4	3	2
50-66%	4	3	2	1

Given the difficulties involved in establishing a reliable weighting procedure, a second set of weightings was carried out.

Table 7: Weighting of Urban Orientation Activities (2)

<u>% of Respondents in Quadrant</u>	<u>Activities in Specified Urban Centre</u>			
	<u>Shop</u>	<u>Paper</u>	<u>Visit</u>	<u>Work</u>
76%	6	4	4	6
66-75%	5	3	3	5
50-67%	4	2	2	4

In the second set of weightings, shopping and work were given the higher and equal weightings, and visiting and purchase of a newspaper lower and equal ratings. The

⁵ Less than 50% was considered too small an orientation to include.

purpose here was to ensure that the identification generated by working in a town every day was not overlooked, even though, especially in rural areas, individuals tend to work where the jobs are rather than in accordance with a preference for one town or another.

In the first set of weightings any quadrant could achieve a numerical value ranging from 0, where fewer than 50% of the respondents carry out any of the four activities in a specified urban centre - to 18, where 76% or more of the respondents in that quadrant carry out all four activities in a specified urban centre.

After some experimentation, the sum of 10 was taken as indicating high orientation of a quadrant to an urban centre. This figure can be arrived at through a combination of different levels of differing activities.

For example:

1. 76% of the respondents in the quadrant shop (6) and visit (4) in the specified urban centre = 10;
2. 76% of the respondents in the quadrant take the newspaper from the town (5), and 66%-75% of the respondents visit (3) and work (2) there = 10;
3. 50%-66% of the respondents in the quadrant shop (4), visit (2) and work (1) in the urban centre, and also read its newspaper (3) = 10.

In the second set of weightings the numerical values a quadrant can achieve range from 0 to 20: i.e. higher than in the first set of weightings, where the maximum value is 18. Even so, the values achieved in each quadrant tend to be lower using the second set of weightings; in fact, it was found that fewer quadrants reached a value of 10. The only reason for this can be the lower value given to purchase of local newspaper. The higher weightings given to place of work do not affect the values appreciably. This tends to support our original thesis that, especially in rural areas, place of work is a result of job availability rather than of local identification. Certainly, the figures show many respondents driving twenty and thirty miles to work, but not carrying out any other functions in those places which would suggest an identification with that place.

In the second set of weightings, the sum of 9 was taken as indicating strong identification with a specified urban area. The results are very similar to those from the first set of weightings. In the second set of weightings, the areas of high identification are slightly smaller than in the first set, but not to an appreciable degree. In effect, the data is generally insensitive and consistent. The results of the two sets of weightings are summarized in Map 2.

Map 3 sets out the boundaries of the areas of orientation of the individual urban centres. To do this, it was necessary to remove Simcoe because of the extent of its influence across Norfolk. Subsequently, each quadrant was examined to determine its orientation at whatever level of activity. If, as occurred in many cases, the figures showed the respondents in that quadrant orienting to several urban centres, the quadrant was divided among the several centres in proportion to the sum of orientation indicated towards each of the urban centres.

In calculating orientation it was necessary to contend with empty quadrants. Adjustments were made in only the most obvious cases: (1) an urban centre would have a number of quadrants around it strongly oriented to it, but the quadrant right next to it would show a low orientation; (2) empty quadrants next to urban centres and surrounded by quadrants showing high identification with that urban centre. In both instances, it was assumed the quadrant in question had a high orientation to the specified urban centre.

APPENDIX I

OPINION RESPONSES BY COUNTY

Table I-1

6. The most rewarding organizations a person can belong to are local clubs and associations rather than nation-wide organizations.

RESPONSE	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %	Overall %
Strongly Disagree	3.1	2.3	3.5	2.8
Disagree	8.7	8.1	6.3	7.9
Slightly Disagree	9.3	8.5	6.6	8.3
Slightly Agree	14.7	12.9	11.0	14.2
Agree	46.1	50.7	51.6	49.3
Strongly Agree	<u>18.2</u>	<u>17.4</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>17.4</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Disagree	21.1	18.9	16.4	19.1
Agree	<u>78.9</u>	<u>31.1</u>	<u>83.6</u>	<u>80.9</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	484	603	318	1,405

Table I-2

7. Despite all the newspaper and TV coverage, national and international happenings rarely seem as interesting as events that occur right in the local community where one lives.

RESPONSE	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %	Overall %
Strongly Disagree	9.9	6.9	7.7	8.1
Disagree	26.7	24.5	24.6	25.3
Slightly Disagree	12.1	10.4	12.4	11.5
Slightly Agree	14.2	15.1	16.3	15.1
Agree	26.5	35.5	32.0	31.6
Strongly Agree	<u>10.5</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>7.1</u>	<u>8.5</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Disagree	48.8	41.8	44.7	44.9
Agree	<u>51.2</u>	<u>58.2</u>	<u>55.3</u>	<u>55.1</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	494	608	338	1,440

Table I-3

8. No doubt many newcomers to the community are capable people ; but when it comes to choosing a person for a responsible position in the community, I prefer a man whose family is well established in the community.

RESPONSE	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %	Overall %
Strongly Disagree	6.9	4.6	7.1	6.0
Disagree	26.7	20.1	23.8	23.2
Slightly Disagree	10.3	9.8	11.8	10.4
Slightly Agree	14.2	17.7	13.2	15.4
Agree	31.0	34.5	32.1	32.7
Strongly Agree	<u>10.9</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>12.1</u>	<u>12.2</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Disagree	43.9	34.5	42.6	39.7
Agree	<u>56.1</u>	<u>65.5</u>	<u>57.4</u>	<u>60.3</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	494	603	340	1,437

Table I-4

9. Big cities may have their place, but the local community is the back-bone of Ontario.

RESPONSE	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %	Overall %
Strongly Disagree	1.9	1.5	3.6	2.1
Disagree	10.8	11.6	10.9	11.2
Slightly Disagree	8.9	8.4	12.1	9.4
Slightly Agree	18.4	16.5	17.2	17.3
Agree	41.2	41.1	39.6	40.8
Strongly Agree	<u>18.8</u>	<u>20.9</u>	<u>16.6</u>	<u>19.2</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Disagree	21.5	21.5	26.6	22.7
Agree	<u>78.5</u>	<u>78.5</u>	<u>73.4</u>	<u>77.3</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	483	594	331	1,408

Table I-5

10. I have greater respect for a man who is well established in his community than a man who is widely known in his field but who has no local roots.

RESPONSE	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %	Overall %
Strongly Disagree	5.2	5.0	7.8	5.7
Disagree	33.8	21.8	24.8	26.6
Slightly Disagree	12.6	10.4	13.0	11.8
Slightly Agree	13.5	19.5	15.6	16.5
Agree	25.9	31.4	33.5	30.0
Strongly Agree	<u>8.9</u>	<u>12.0</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>9.4</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Disagree	51.6	37.1	45.6	44.1
Agree	<u>48.4</u>	<u>62.9</u>	<u>54.4</u>	<u>55.9</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	459	560	307	1,326

Table 1-6

11. In talking to people about elections, we find that a lot of people weren't able to vote in the last federal election in 1968 because they were sick or they just didn't have the time. How about you, did you vote last time?

RESPONSE	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %	Overall %
Yes	85.8	87.1	78.8	84.7
No	<u>14.2</u>	<u>12.9</u>	<u>21.2</u>	<u>15.3</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	501	618	340	1,459

Table I-7

12. Did you give any money, or anything, to help the campaign for one of the parties or candidates?

RESPONSE	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %	Overall %
Yes	25.9	17.5	18.2	20.6
No	<u>74.1</u>	<u>82.5</u>	<u>81.8</u>	<u>79.4</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	495	604	340	1,439

Table I-8

13. Did you go to any political meetings, rallies, dinners or things like that?

RESPONSE	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %	Overall %
Yes	43.5	38.8	28.8	38.1
No	<u>56.5</u>	<u>61.2</u>	<u>71.2</u>	<u>61.9</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	499	608	340	1,447

Table I-9

14. Did you do any other work for one of the parties
or candidates?

RESPONSE	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %	Overall %
Yes	27.2	21.6	19.5	23.0
No	<u>72.8</u>	<u>78.4</u>	<u>80.5</u>	<u>77.0</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	493	602	339	1,434

Table I-10

15. Did you talk to any people to try to show them why they should vote for one of the parties or candidates?

RESPONSE	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %	Overall %
Yes	47.1	36.5	33.7	39.5
No	<u>52.9</u>	<u>63.5</u>	<u>66.3</u>	<u>60.5</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	493	597	341	1,431

Table I-11

16. I don't think public officials care very much about what people like me think.

RESPONSE	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %	Overall %
Agree Strongly	12.8	15.1	19.4	15.3
Agree Slightly	27.4	30.3	30.6	29.4
Disagree Slightly	33.3	34.1	28.5	32.5
Disagree Strongly	<u>26.4</u>	<u>20.5</u>	<u>21.5</u>	<u>22.8</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Agree	40.2	45.4	50.0	44.7
Disagree	<u>59.8</u>	<u>54.6</u>	<u>50.0</u>	<u>55.3</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	492	595	330	1,417

Table I-12

17. The way people vote is the main thing that decides the way things are run in this country.

RESPONSE	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %	Overall %
Agree Strongly	25.0	20.9	23.1	22.8
Agree Slightly	26.2	32.2	30.3	29.7
Disagree Slightly	30.9	30.3	29.4	30.3
Disagree Strongly	<u>17.8</u>	<u>16.7</u>	<u>17.1</u>	<u>17.2</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Agree	51.2	53.0	53.5	52.5
Disagree	<u>48.8</u>	<u>47.0</u>	<u>46.5</u>	<u>47.5</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	488	594	333	1,415

Table I-13

18. Voting is the only way people like me can have any say about how the government runs things.

RESPONSE	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %	Overall %
Agree Strongly	23.4	21.9	22.9	22.6
Agree Slightly	26.5	31.3	29.6	29.2
Disagree Slightly	24.8	32.3	25.6	28.1
Disagree Strongly	<u>25.3</u>	<u>14.5</u>	<u>22.0</u>	<u>20.0</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Agree	49.9	53.2	52.4	51.9
Disagree	<u>50.1</u>	<u>46.8</u>	<u>47.6</u>	<u>48.1</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	487	585	328	1,400

Table I-14

19. People like me don't have any say about what the government does.

RESPONSE	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %	Overall %
Agree Strongly	21.1	17.6	24.2	20.4
Agree Slightly	25.4	28.7	21.8	25.9
Disagree Slightly	33.5	33.1	33.1	33.3
Disagree Strongly	<u>19.9</u>	<u>20.5</u>	<u>20.9</u>	<u>20.4</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Agree	46.5	46.4	46.0	46.3
Disagree	<u>53.5</u>	<u>53.6</u>	<u>54.0</u>	<u>53.7</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	492	595	335	1,422

Table I-15

20. Sometimes politics and government seem so complicated that a person like me can't really understand what's going on.

RESPONSE	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %	Overall %
Agree Strongly	20.0	27.0	30.9	25.5
Agree Slightly	43.7	44.4	37.9	42.6
Disagree Slightly	22.1	17.4	19.3	19.5
Disagree Strongly	<u>14.2</u>	<u>11.2</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>12.4</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Agree	63.7	71.4	68.8	68.1
Disagree	<u>36.3</u>	<u>28.6</u>	<u>31.2</u>	<u>31.9</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	485	570	327	1,382

Table I-16

21. Would you favour your local or county government spending tax money to improve public transport in your area?

RESPONSE	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %	Overall %
Yes	52.5	46.7	58.9	51.6
No	<u>47.5</u>	<u>53.3</u>	<u>41.1</u>	<u>48.4</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	482	572	321	1,375

Table I-17

22. Effective planning for the future of your community requires collaboration with adjacent communities and municipalities.

RESPONSE	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %	Overall %
Agree Strongly	56.1	34.8	51.7	46.3
Agree Slightly	32.0	40.8	36.8	36.7
Disagree Slightly	7.2	12.7	6.5	9.3
Disagree Strongly	<u>4.7</u>	<u>11.7</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>7.6</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Agree	88.1	75.6	88.5	83.1
Disagree	<u>11.9</u>	<u>24.4</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>16.9</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	488	566	323	1,377

Table I-18

23. Joining many small boroughs and townships into an area-wide government is a good way to meet the costs of future development.

RESPONSE	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %	Overall %
Agree Strongly	19.9	10.0	27.6	17.6
Agree Slightly	37.9	28.9	34.7	33.4
Disagree Slightly	20.8	25.4	16.1	21.6
Disagree Strongly	<u>21.4</u>	<u>35.7</u>	<u>21.7</u>	<u>27.5</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Agree	57.8	38.9	62.2	51.0
Disagree	<u>42.2</u>	<u>61.1</u>	<u>37.8</u>	<u>49.0</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	472	571	323	1,366

Table I-19

24. Collaboration with other municipalities is a good way for everyone to attain fair shares in the future growth of the area.

RESPONSE	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %	Overall %
Agree Strongly	30.8	13.5	30.7	23.6
Agree Slightly	44.5	45.8	41.1	44.2
Disagree Slightly	15.6	20.8	15.7	17.8
Disagree Strongly	<u>9.1</u>	<u>19.9</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>14.4</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Agree	75.3	59.3	71.8	67.9
Disagree	<u>24.7</u>	<u>40.7</u>	<u>28.2</u>	<u>32.1</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	481	563	319	1,363

Table I-20

25. On the whole, municipal government has lost most of its usefulness.

RESPONSE	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %	Overall %
Agree	31.5	28.4	41.1	32.4
Disagree	<u>68.5</u>	<u>71.6</u>	<u>58.9</u>	<u>67.6</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	476	577	304	1,357

Table I-21

26. Municipal government should be given more control over local affairs.

RESPONSE	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %	Overall %
Agree	77.5	77.2	77.6	77.4
Disagree	<u>22.5</u>	<u>22.8</u>	<u>22.4</u>	<u>22.6</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	467	567	312	1,346

Table I-22

27. Please rank the following in order of importance to you, numbering from 1 (most important) to 4 (least important). If you live in a village or town, use list one. If you live on a farm or in the country, use list two. *
- (a)

RESPONSE - URBAN	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %	Overall %
Town	70.1	76.0	66.7	71.7
County Town	4.1	2.6	1.3	2.8
County	10.7	8.1	12.6	10.1
Province	<u>15.2</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>19.5</u>	<u>15.4</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>RESPONSE - RURAL</u>				
Township	49.2	53.7	51.3	51.7
Closest Village	19.4	19.5	12.2	17.9
County	12.0	8.6	18.3	11.7
Province	<u>19.4</u>	<u>18.3</u>	<u>18.3</u>	<u>18.7</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE - URBAN	244	271	159	674
SAMPLE - RURAL	191	257	115	563

* Only first choices were calculated.

Table I - 22 A

Rank Frequencies for Urban Respondents

AREA	Percent 1	Frequency 2	Ranking 3	4	Sample Size	Preference Value	Mean Rank
Towns							
Norfolk	<u>71.5</u>	15.1	9.6	3.8	239	36.91	1.5
Haldimand	<u>78.0</u>	14.4	4.9	2.7	264	48.20	1.3
County Towns							
Norfolk	4.4	<u>24.7</u>	<u>27.3</u>	<u>43.6</u>	227	13.50	3.1
Haldimand	3.0	24.7	22.1	<u>50.2</u>	231	18.48	3.2
County							
Norfolk	11.2	<u>42.1</u>	<u>36.9</u>	9.9	233	13.00	2.5
Haldimand	9.3	<u>35.2</u>	<u>47.8</u>	7.7	247	17.86	2.5
Province*							
Norfolk	16.0	21.8	27.7	34.5	238	2.76	2.8
Haldimand	16.8	25.0	25.4	32.8	244	1.90	2.7

Underlined values are preferred ranks obtained by maximum difference method.

* These rankings indicate a low degree of preference and the mean ranks are affected by the quasi-rectangular distribution of frequencies.

Table I - 22 B

Rank Frequencies for Rural Respondents

AREA	Percent 1	Frequency 2	Ranking 3	4	Sample Size	Preference Value	Mean Rank
<hr/>							
Township							
Norfolk	<u>50.3</u>	26.7	12.5	7.5	187	16.87	1.7
Haldimand	<u>54.5</u>	26.1	2.6	6.7	253	30.94	1.4
Closest Village*							
Norfolk	20.4	20.4	22.7	36.5	181	2.40	2.8
Haldimand	20.4	25.3	21.6	32.7	245	1.28	2.7
County							
Norfolk	12.4	<u>44.1</u>	<u>36.0</u>	7.5	186	14.74	2.4
Haldimand	9.1	<u>37.6</u>	<u>46.3</u>	7.0	242	18.59	2.5
Province							
Norfolk	21.3	10.7	23.6	<u>44.4</u>	178	8.40	2.9
Haldimand	19.3	9.9	18.1	<u>52.7</u>	243	13.91	3.0

Underlined values are preferred ranks obtained by maximum difference method.

* These rankings indicate a low degree of preference and the mean ranks are affected by the quasi-rectangular distribution of frequencies.

Table I- 23

27. How important to you are the existing county
(b) boundaries?

RESPONSE	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %	Overall %
Very Important	26.9	35.3	28.0	30.6
Slightly Important	24.8	25.5	18.5	23.6
Not Very Important	32.2	26.4	32.9	30.0
Not Important At All	<u>16.1</u>	<u>12.8</u>	<u>20.6</u>	<u>15.8</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Important	51.7	60.8	46.5	54.3
Not Important	<u>48.3</u>	<u>39.2</u>	<u>53.5</u>	<u>45.7</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	491	572	325	1,388

Table I- 24

28. Do you think your interests and those of your community would be best served by: (choose one)
- A. The existing county and township boundaries as they are now.
 - B. The re-organization of towns, villages and townships so that each county would be organized into 4 or 5 larger municipalities.
 - C. The re-organization of county as well as local boundaries in all the Norfolk/Haldimand area.

RESPONSE	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %	Overall %
A. Existing	51.2	64.6	58.2	58.4
B. Re-organization 1.	20.5	21.7	22.5	21.4
C. Re-organization 2.	<u>28.3</u>	<u>13.7</u>	<u>19.3</u>	<u>20.2</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	459	539	285	1,283

Table I- 25

29. To meet changing circumstances in the area,
the system of county and local government needs:

- A. Little change
- B. Moderate change
- C. Substantial change

RESPONSE	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %	Overall %
Little change	15.3	23.3	22.3	20.3
Moderate change	56.9	57.7	48.3	55.2
Substantial change	<u>27.8</u>	<u>19.0</u>	<u>29.5</u>	<u>24.5</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	471	563	319	1,353

27. Please rank the following in order of importance to you, numbering (a) from 1 (most important) to 4 (least important). If you live in a village or town, use list one. If you live on a farm or in the country, use list two.

List One (Village or Town)

My village or town
 My county town (Simcoe for
 Norfolk; Cayuga for Haldimand)
 My county
 The province of Ontario

List Two (Rural)

My township
 My closest village
 My county
 The province of Ontario

Abbreviations

HAL	Haldimand	WAT	Waterford
WEL	Wellington	SIM	Simcoe
WEN	Wentworth	PT D	Port Dover
OX	Oxford	DEL	Delhi
NOR	Norfolk	HOU	Houghton
LIN	Lincoln	N WL	North Walsingham
BRA	Brant	S WL	South Walsingham & Port Rowan
ELG	Elgin	MID	Middleton
		WIN	Windham
		CHAR	Charlotteville
		WOOD	Woodhouse
		TOW	Townsend
CAL	Caledonia	TIL	Tillsonburg
DUNV	Dunnville	BRAN	Brantford
JAR	Jarvis	BAY	Bayham
HAG	Hagersville	NOR S	South Norwich
CAY	Cayuga	OAK	Oakland
WAL	Walpole	GLAN	Glanford
ON	Oneida	WNFL	Wainfleet
RN	Rainham	TUS	Tuscarora
SEN	Seneca		
C N	Cayuga North		
C S	Cayuga South		
DUN	Dunn		
CAN	Canborough		
MOUL	Moulton & Sherbrooke		

Table I- 26

NORFOLK

	HAL %	WEL %	WEN %	OX %	NOR %	LIN %	BRA %	ELG %	SAMPLE
WAT	46.2			3.1	7.7		43.1		65
SIM	50.8			8.2	4.9		32.8	3.3	61
PT D	83.6			3.6			9.1	3.6	55
DEL	34.8			37.7	8.7		15.9	2.9	69
HOU	22.2			11.1				66.7	9
N WL	18.2			36.4	18.2		9.1	18.2	11
S WL	27.8			38.9			5.6	27.8	18
MID	20.0			60.0			15.0	5.0	20
WIN	36.6	2.4		26.8	4.9		26.8	2.4	41
CHAR	59.2			20.4	4.1		14.3	2.0	49
WOOD	60.0			10.0			25.0	5.0	20
TOW	45.0		2.5	7.5	5.0		35.0	5.0	40
SAMPLE	218	1	1	85	22		106	25	458

Table I- 27

HALDIMAND

	HAL %	WEL %	WEN %	OX %	NOR %	LIN %	BRA %	ELG %	SAMPLE
CAL	4.7	1.2	25.6	1.2	46.5	1.2	19.8		86
DUNV	7.1	31.0	2.4		52.4	2.4	4.8		42
JAR	6.2		6.2		37.5		50.0		16
HAG		3.8	7.7	1.9	67.3	3.8	13.5	1.9	52
CAY	8.3	1.7	10.0		58.3	6.7	13.3	1.7	60
WAL	4.5	1.1	10.1	2.2	67.4	1.1	13.5		89
ON	4.3	4.3	13.0		37.0	2.2	39.1		46
RN	25.0	8.3	4.2		54.2		8.3		24
SEN	3.3	3.3	23.3		63.3	3.3	3.3		30
C N	13.3				86.7				15
C S					80.0	6.7	13.3		15
DUN		33.3			33.3		33.3		3
CAN		14.3	14.3		71.4				7
MOUL	3.4	31.0	3.4		58.6	3.4			29

SAMPLE	29	34	59	4	295	13	78	2	514
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Table I- 28

ADJACENT

	HAL %	WEL %	WEN %	OX %	NOR %	LIN %	BRA %	ELG %	SAMPLE
TIL	1.7	1.7		13.6	54.2	1.7		27.1	59
BRAN			33.3		66.7				3
BAY		1.6		49.2	42.9		3.2	3.2	63
NOR S				25.9	51.9		11.1	11.1	27
OAK	2.0			6.0	84.0		8.0		50
GLAN	66.7		27.8				5.6		18
WNFL	53.8	15.4			5.8	19.2		5.8	52
TUS	100.0								3
SAMPLE	45	10	6	49	120	11	10	24	275

APPENDIX II

OPINION RESPONSES BY SCALES

GENERAL CHANGE SCALE

This scale measures the desire for or willingness to accept changes in local government organization and collaboration among municipalities.

The scale was designed for the study and no standard scores exist for comparison. Scores range from 1, strongly against change, to 9, strongly for change: 5 is taken as being a neutral response.

Questions

Effective planning for the future of your community requires collaboration with adjacent communities and municipalities.

3	2	1	0
Agree Strongly	Agree Slightly	Disagree Slightly	Disagree Strongly

Collaboration with other municipalities is a good way for everyone to attain fair shares in the future growth of the area.

3	2	1	0
Agree Strongly	Agree Slightly	Disagree Slightly	Disagree Strongly

To meet changing circumstances in the area, the system of county and local government needs:

a) little or no change	<u>1</u>
b) moderate change	<u>2</u>
c) substantial change	<u>3</u>

Scoring

The score is a total of the numbers attributed to each answer on the three questions. For this scale 270 respondents did not answer all three questions, leaving a sample of 1,233.

Results

Table II-1

General Change Summary (N-1233)

RESPONSE	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %	Overall %
Against	12.7	27.5	14.2	19.1
Undecided	12.9	16.9	17.0	15.5
For	<u>74.4</u>	<u>55.6</u>	<u>68.9</u>	<u>65.5</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	442	502	289	1,233

Table II-2 General Change (N 1233)

RESPONSE	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %	Overall %
AGAINST				
1	1.8	3.2	2.1	2.4
2	1.1	5.4	1.7	3.0
3	4.3	7.6	3.1	5.4
4	5.4	11.4	7.3	8.3
5	12.9	16.9	17.0	15.5
6	19.0	23.5	16.6	20.3
7	23.3	18.7	20.8	20.8
8	19.9	7.0	20.8	14.8
9	12.2	6.4	10.7	9.5
FOR				
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	442	502	289	1,233

BOUNDARY CHANGE SCALE

This scale was designed to measure attitudes to specific changes in existing boundaries in the area.

This scale is scored the same way as the general change scale, from 1 to 9, and can be compared to it.

Questions

Joining many small boroughs and townships into an area-wide government is a good way to meet the costs of future development.

3	2	1	0
Agree Strongly	Agree Slightly	Disagree Slightly	Disagree Strongly

Do you think your interests and those of your community would be best served by (choose 1);

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| a) the existing county and township boundaries as they are now | <u>1</u> |
| b) the re-organization of towns, villages and townships so that each county would be organized into 4 or 5 larger municipalities | <u>2</u> |
| c) The re-organization of county as well as local boundaries in all the Norfolk/Haldimand area | <u>3</u> |

How important to you are the existing county boundaries?

Very Important	<u>0</u>
Slightly Important	<u>1</u>
Not Very Important	<u>2</u>
Not Important At All	<u>3</u>

Scoring

This scale is scored by totalling the numbers assigned to each answer and eliminating any subject not answering all of the three questions. There are 326 missing units leaving a sample of 1,177.

Results

Table II-3 Summary of Boundary Change by County (N-1177)

RESPONSE	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %	Overall %
Against	46.7	64.7	42.5	53.3
Undecided	16.4	15.1	16.1	15.8
For	<u>36.9</u>	<u>20.2</u>	<u>41.4</u>	<u>30.9</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
 SAMPLE	 426	 490	 261	 1,177

Table II - 4 Boundary Change by County (N-1177)

RESPONSE	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %	Overall %
AGAINST				
1	10.1	16.5	6.9	12.1
2	7.3	14.3	8.0	10.4
3	12.7	19.0	13.8	15.5
4	16.7	14.9	13.8	15.3
5	16.4	15.1	16.1	15.8
6	14.6	8.6	19.9	13.3
7	12.0	6.7	13.4	10.1
8	5.6	2.9	6.1	4.6
9	4.7	2.0	1.9	3.0
FOR				
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	426	490	261	1,177

Table II-5 Analysis of Those Strongly Opposed to Boundary Change by County *

	<u>Norfolk</u>	<u>Haldimand</u>
	10% (43/426)	17% (81/490) **
Respondents by Municipality		
Townsend	24%	29% Rainham
Windham	22%	29% Seneca
		29% N & S Cayuga
		22% Oneida
Respondents by Urban-Rural		
Urban	7%	10%
Rural	13%	21%
Respondents by Education		
Elementary	19%	32%
Secondary	10%	16%
Post-Secondary	7%	8%
Respondents by Age		
-19	0%	4%
20-39	8%	9%
40-59	12%	22%
60+	25%	26%
Respondents by Elected Office		
Those strongly opposed who have held elected office	41%	24%
Those who have held elected office and are strongly opposed	14%	20%

* This includes only those scoring 1 on scale of 9

** If points 1 and 2 were used, the percentages would be, Norfolk - 17%; Haldimand - 31%. A comparison with the General Change Scale shows

	<u>Norfolk</u>	<u>Haldimand</u>
Strongly in favour of general change	32%	13%
Strongly opposed to Boundary change	17%	31%

Table II-6 Analysis of Those Strongly For General Change
by County *

	<u>Norfolk</u>	<u>Haldimand</u>	
	32%	13%	
	(142/442)	(67/502)	
Respondents by Municipality			
Port Dover	51%	21%	Caledonia
Simcoe	46%	19%	Walpole **
Respondents by Urban-Rural			
Urban	40%	16%	
Rural	24%	11%	
Respondents by Education			
Elementary	14%	7%	
Secondary	32%	12%	
Post-Secondary	40%	22%	
Respondents by Age			
-19	30%	9%	
20-39	30%	11%	
40-59	32%	18%	
60+	41%	22%	
Respondents by Elected Office			
Those strongly in favour who have held elected office	33%	22%	
Those who have held elected office and are strongly in favour	40%	22%	

* Points 8 and 9 on scale

** South Cayuga, Seneca, Rainham, Oneida, Canborough, Cayuga all
have less than 6% of respondents strongly in favour.

LOCAL-COSMOPOLITAN SCALE

"Items were cumulatively intended to identify persons whose scale of social experience is limited, whose primary interest and involvements are in local rather than in national or international affairs, who perceive of themselves primarily as members of a local community rather than members of a large social organization, who identify with and allocate respect towards individuals with local, rather than international reputations." *

Questions

The most rewarding organizations a person can belong to are local clubs and associations, rather than large, nation-wide organizations.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Disagree Strongly	Disagree	Disagree Slightly	Agree Slightly	Agree	Agree Strongly

Despite all the newspaper and TV coverage, national and international happenings rarely seem as interesting as events that occur right in the local community where one lives.

No doubt many newcomers to the community are capable people; but when it comes to choosing a person for a responsible position in the community, I prefer a man whose family is well-established in the community.

Big cities may have their place, but the local community is the back-bone of Ontario.

I have greater respect for a man who is well-established in his community than a man who is widely known in his field but who has no local roots.

* Local-Cosmopolitan Scale, T.R. Dye, Measures of Political Attitudes, p. 397

Scoring

Each question is scored from 1 for strongly disagree to 6 for strongly agree, the total giving a score from 5 to 30. The higher the score, the more local the orientation.

For the purpose of crosstabulation, these scores were regrouped from 2 to 10 as follows:

5 to 6 =	2
7 to 9 =	3
10 to 12 =	4
13 to 15 =	5
16 to 18 =	6
19 to 21 =	7
22 to 24 =	8
25 to 27 =	9
28 to 30 =	10

Results

From a previous sample of 105 elected officials and 340 residents from 16 suburban municipalities near Philadelphia, the following figures were obtained which we can use for comparison (means are adjusted for comparison to our recoded figures).

Table II- 7 Local-Cosmopolitan Scores for Michigan Scale and Haldimand/Norfolk

	Mean Score
Upper socio-economic municipalities	5.4
Middle socio-economic municipalities	5.7
Lower socio-economic municipalities	6.4
Haldimand/Norfolk	
Norfolk	7.0
Haldimand	7.3
Adjacent	6.9
Overall	7.1

Table II-8 Local-Cosmopolitan Scale (N-1238)

RESPONSE	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %	Overall %
COSMOPOLITAN				
2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3
3	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.6
4	6.1	3.9	5.4	5.0
5	11.3	13.7	13.3	12.8
6	22.0	14.8	19.1	18.3
7	22.2	18.5	22.3	20.7
8	17.7	25.4	23.0	22.1
9	14.5	16.4	11.9	14.7
10	3.9	5.6	3.2	4.4
LOCAL				
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	441	519	278	1,238

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION SCALE

"This scale was designed as a 'crude but servicable' index of the political activity in the national electorate". *

Questions

In talking to people about elections, we find that a lot of people weren't able to vote in the last federal election in 1968 because they were sick or they just didn't have the time. How about you, did you vote last time?

Did you give any money, or anything, to help the campaign for one of the parties or candidates?

Did you go to any political meetings, rallies, dinners or things like that?

Did you do any other work for one of the parties or candidates?

Did you talk to any people to try to show them why they should vote for one of the parties or candidates?

Scoring

- 1) High (voting and any other participation)
- 2) Medium (just voting)
- 3) Low (did not vote even if otherwise involved)

* Index of Political Participation, Campbell et al, Measures of Political Attitudes, p. 433.

Results

Table II-9 Comparison of Political Participation by Michigan
Scale and County (N-1451)

Figures used for comparison are from a cross section of the United States of 1,614 people.

Scale	United States %	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %
High	27	57	48	37
Medium	47	29	40	42
Low	<u>26</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>21</u>
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

Table II-10 Political Participation Scale by County (N-1451)

SCALE	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %	Overall %
High	56.7	48.0	37.4	48.5
Medium	29.1	39.8	42.1	36.7
Low	<u>14.2</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>20.5</u>	<u>14.8</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	501	613	337	1,451

Table II-11 Strongly for General Change by Political Participation

Political Participation	NORFOLK		HALDIMAND	
	#	% in favour of change	#	% in favour of change
High	251	36.3	255	16.1
Medium	118	23.7	172	9.9
Low	<u>23</u>	<u>34.8</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>19.5</u>
OVERALL	392	32.4	453	13.9

Table II-12

Strongly Against Boundary Change by Political Participation

Political Participation	NORFOLK		HALDIMAND	
	#	% strongly against change	#	% strongly against change
High	238	13.9	246	19.9
Medium	116	7.8	167	15.6
Low	<u>22</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>13.0</u>
OVERALL	376	11.4	436	17.9

POLITICAL EFFICACY SCALE

"Sense of political efficacy is defined as 'the feeling that political and social change is possible, and that the individual citizen can play a part in bringing about this change' ". *

This scale runs from 0 to 4 with 4 representing the highest efficacy. We have restated the scale in some of the tables as follows:

0, 1 = Low
2, 3 = Medium
4 = High

Questions

I don't think public officials care very much about what people like me think.

Agree
Strongly

Agree
Slightly

Disagree
Slightly

Disagree
Strongly

The way people vote is the main thing that decides the way things are run in this country.

Voting is the only way people like me can have any say about how the government runs things.

People like me don't have any say about what the government does.

Sometime politics and government seem so complicated that a person like me can't really understand what's going on.

* Political Efficacy, Campbell et al, Measures of Political Attitudes, p. 459.

Results

The sample was a representative cross section of 1,413 people of voting age in private households in United States. The results are as follows:

Table II-13

Efficacy	Cities & Towns	Open Areas
	%	%
High	27	16
Medium	51	55
Low	21	28

Table II-14 Haldimand/Norfolk Summary Scores on Political Efficacy (N-1218)

Efficacy	Norfolk	Haldimand	Adjacent	Overall
	%	%	%	%
Low	13.8	14.9	19.2	15.5
Medium	47.6	52.4	49.1	49.9
High	<u>38.7</u>	<u>32.7</u>	<u>31.7</u>	<u>34.6</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
 SAMPLE	 429	 502	 287	 1,218

Table II - 15 Political Efficacy Scale by County (N-1218)

Efficacy		Norfolk	Haldimand	Adjacent	Overall
		%	%	%	%
LOW	0	13.8	14.9	19.2	15.5
	1	24.0	27.1	23.3	25.1
	2	23.5	25.3	25.8	24.8
	3	25.6	22.7	22.0	23.6
	4	<u>13.1</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>11.0</u>
HIGH	TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE		429	502	287	1,218

Table II-16

Attitudes to General Change by Location

LOCATION	Against %	Undecided %	For %	Total %
NORFOLK *				
NH	6.7	6.7	86.7	100.0
N Oth	10.9	12.6	76.5	100.0
Central	13.8	14.1	72.1	100.0
HALDIMAND *				
NH	16.9	11.9	71.2	100.0
H Oth	24.3	20.7	55.0	100.0
Central	31.0	16.2	52.8	100.0
SAMPLE	194	144	610	948

* NH - respondents living along the Norfolk/Haldimand county border

Oth - respondents living along the border with other counties

Central - respondents living in the central part of the county

Table II-17 Attitudes to Boundary Change by Location

LOCATION	Against %	Undecided %	For %	Total %
NORFOLK	29.6	7.4	63.0	100.0
	50.4	19.3	30.3	100.0
Central	46.5	16.2	37.3	100.0
HALDIMAND	56.4	14.5	29.1	100.0
	63.6	17.1	19.3	100.0
Central	66.8	14.2	19.0	100.0
SAMPLE	517	145	158	920

APPENDIX III

OPINION RESPONSES BY MUNICIPALITY

Table III-1 General Change Scale by Municipality- Norfolk

Municipality	S*	Against %	Neutral %	For %	Total %
Waterford	58	19.0	8.6	72.4	100.0
Simcoe	56	10.7	10.7	78.6	100.0
Port Dover	51	2.0	5.9	92.2	100.0
Delhi	65	9.2	9.2	81.5	100.0
Houghton	8	25.0	12.5	62.5	100.0
North Walsingham	9		11.1	88.9	100.0
South Walsingham & Port Rowan	20	5.0	15.0	80.0	100.0
Middleton	24	8.3	20.8	70.8	100.0
Windham	40	17.5	22.5	60.0	100.0
Charlottetown	52	15.4	17.3	67.3	100.0
Woodhouse	21	14.3	9.5	76.2	100.0
Townsend	38	23.7	18.4	57.9	100.0
OVERALL		12.7	12.9	74.4	100.0
SAMPLE		56	57	329	442

* S = sample by municipality

Table III-2

General Change Scale by Municipality - Haldimand

Municipality	S*	Against %	Neutral %	For %	TOTAL %
Caledonia	82	15.9	17.1	67.1	100.0
Dunnville	36	22.2	13.9	63.9	100.0
Jarvis	18	38.9	14.0	38.9	100.0
Hagersville	43	23.3	14.0	62.8	100.0
Cayuga	65	41.5	13.8	44.6	100.0
Walpole	85	17.6	12.9	69.4	100.0
Oneida	48	35.4	16.7	47.9	100.0
Rainham	26	23.1	15.4	61.5	100.0
Seneca	32	46.9	21.9	31.2	100.0
North Cayuga	14	35.7	21.4	42.9	100.0
South Cayuga	15	26.7	26.7	46.7	100.0
Dunn	3			100.0	100.0
Canborough	8	37.5	25.0	37.5	100.0
Moulton & Sherbrooke 27		29.6	29.6	40.7	100.0
OVERALL		27.5	16.9	55.6	100.0
SAMPLE		138	85	279	502

* S = sample by municipality

Table III-3 Boundary Change Scale by Municipality - Norfolk

Municipality	S*	Against %	Neutral %	For %	TOTAL %
Waterford	62	45.2	17.7	37.1	100.0
Simcoe	50	50.0	10.0	40.0	100.0
Port Dover	46	19.6	13.0	67.4	100.0
Delhi	64	48.4	23.4	28.1	100.0
Houghton	8	62.5	25.0	12.5	100.0
North Walsingham	9	33.3		66.7	100.0
South Walsingham	17				
Port Rowan		29.4	23.5	47.1	100.0
Middleton	24	58.3	12.5	29.2	100.0
Windham	41	51.2	24.4	24.4	100.0
Charlotteville	48	50.0	12.5	37.5	100.0
Woodhouse	20	50.0	25.0	25.0	100.0
Townsend	37	64.9	8.1	27.0	100.0
OVERALL		46.7	16.4	36.9	100.0
SAMPLE		199	70	157	426

*S = sample by municipality

Table III-4

Boundary Change Scale by Municipality - Haldimand

Municipality	S*	Against %	Neutral %	For %	TOTAL %
Caledonia	83	50.6	22.9	26.5	100.0
Dunville	33	54.5	18.2	27.3	100.0
Jarvis	28	83.3	16.7		100.0
Hagersville	40	60.0	10.0	30.0	100.0
Cayuga	62	71.0	14.5	14.5	100.0
Walpole	83	54.2	18.1	27.7	100.0
Oneida	50	66.0	10.0	24.0	100.0
Rainham	24	58.3	20.8	20.8	100.0
Seneca	34	88.2	5.9	5.9	100.0
North Cayuga	14	78.6	14.3	7.1	100.0
South Cayuga	14	92.9	7.1		100.0
Dunn	2	100.0			100.0
Canborough	8	100.0			100.0
Moulton & Sherbrooke	25	72.0	12.0	16.0	100.0
OVERALL		64.7	15.1	20.2	100.0
SAMPLE		317	74	99	490

Table III-5 Strongly For General Change by Municipality -
Norfolk

Municipality	S*	No %	Yes %	TOTAL %
Waterford	58	72.4	27.6	100.0
Simcoe	56	53.6	46.4	100.0
Port Dover	51	49.0	51.0	100.0
Delhi	65	64.6	35.4	100.0
Houghton	8	100.0		100.0
North Walsingham	9	88.9	11.1	100.0
South Walsingham & Port Rowan	20	80.0	20.0	100.0
Middleton	24	58.3	41.7	100.0
Windham	40	82.5	17.5	100.0
Charlottetown	52	67.3	32.7	100.0
Woodhouse	21	81.0	19.0	100.0
Townsend	38	78.9	21.1	100.0
OVERALL		67.9	32.1	100.0
SAMPLE		300	142	442

*S = sample by municipality

Table III-6 Strongly for General Change by Municipality -
Haldimand

Municipality	S*	No %	Yes %	Total %
Caledonia	82	79.3	20.7	100.0
Dunnville	36	80.6	19.4	100.0
Jarvis	18	88.9	11.1	100.0
Hagersville	43	81.4	18.6	100.0
Cayuga	65	93.8	6.2	100.0
Walpole	85	76.5	23.5	100.0
Oneida	48	95.8	4.2	100.0
Rainham	26	96.2	3.8	100.0
Seneca	32	96.9	3.1	100.0
North Cayuga	14	85.7	14.3	100.0
South Cayuga	15	100.0		100.0
Dunn	3	100.0		100.0
Canborough	8	100.0		100.0
Moulton & Sherbrooke		88.9	11.1	100.0
OVERALL	27	86.7	11.1	100.0
SAMPLE		435	67	502

* S = sample by municipality

Table III-7 Strongly Against Boundary Change by Municipality
Norfolk

Municipality	S*	No %	Yes %	TOTAL %
Waterford	62	85.5	14.5	100.0
Simcoe	50	92.0	8.0	100.0
Port Dover	46	97.8	2.2	100.0
Delhi	64	96.9	3.1	100.0
Houghton	8	75.0	25.0	100.0
North Walsingham	9	100.0		100.0
South Walsingham & Port Rowan	17	100.0		100.0
Middleton	24	100.0		100.0
Windham	41	78.0	22.0	100.0
Charlotteville	48	87.5	12.5	100.0
Woodhouse	20	95.0	5.0	100.0
Townsend	37	75.7	24.3	100.0
OVERALL		89.9	10.1	100.0
SAMPLE		383	43	426

* S = sample by municipality

Table III-8 Strongly Against Boundary Change by Municipality - Haldimand

Municipality	S*	No %	Yes %	TOTAL %
Caledonia	83	88.0	12.0	100.0
Dunnville	33	93.9	6.1	100.0
Jarvis	18	83.3	16.7	100.0
Hagersville	40	92.5	7.5	100.0
Cayuga	62	83.9	16.1	100.0
Walpole	83	88.0	12.0	100.0
Oneida	50	78.0	22.0	100.0
Rainham	24	70.8	29.2	100.0
Seneca	34	70.6	29.4	100.0
North Cayuga	14	71.4	28.6	100.0
South Cayuga	14	71.4	28.6	100.0
Dunn	2	100.0		100.0
Canborough	8	75.0	25.0	100.0
Moulton & Sherbrooke		80.0	20.0	100.0
OVERALL	25	83.5	16.5	100.0
SAMPLE		409	81	490

* S = sample by municipality

Table III-9 Political Participation by Municipality -
Norfolk

Municipality	S*	High %	Medium %	Low %	TOTAL %
Waterford	73	57.5	27.4	15.1	100.0
Simcoe	64	60.9	28.1	10.9	100.0
Port Dover	58	60.3	34.5	5.2	100.0
Delhi	73	53.4	39.7	6.8	100.0
Houghton	9	44.4	33.3	22.2	100.0
North Walsingham	12	50.0	33.3	16.7	100.0
South Walsingham & Port Rowan	20	55.0	20.0	25.0	100.0
Middleton	26	42.3	46.2	11.5	100.0
Windham	45	60.0	20.0	20.0	100.0
Charlotteville	54	53.7	25.9	20.4	100.0
Woodhouse	24	62.5	29.2	8.3	100.0
Townsend	43	60.5	14.0	25.6	100.0
OVERALL		56.7	29.1	14.2	100.0
SAMPLE		284	146	71	501

* S = sample by municipality

Table III-10 Political Participation by Municipality -
Haldimand

Municipality	S*	High %	Medium %	Low %	TOTAL %
Caledonia	101	55.4	26.7	17.8	100.0
Dunnville	59	39.0	55.9	5.1	100.0
Jarvis	22	50.0	45.5	4.5	100.0
Hagersville	55	50.9	36.4	12.7	100.0
Cayuga	80	40.0	51.2	8.7	100.0
Walpole	97	56.7	35.1	8.2	100.0
Oneida	50	50.0	28.0	22.0	100.0
Rainham	32	31.2	43.7	25.0	100.0
Seneca	37	43.2	35.1	21.6	100.0
North Cayuga	18	66.7	33.3		100.0
South Cayuga	17	17.6	64.7	17.6	100.0
Dunn	3	66.7	33.3		100.0
Canborough	11	45.5	54.5		100.0
Moulton & Sherbrooke		51.6	45.2	3.2	100.0
	31				
OVERALL		48.0	39.8	12.2	100.0
SAMPLE		294	244	75	613

* S = sample by municipality

Table III-11 Political Participation by Municipality -
Adjacent Area

Municipality	S*	High %	Medium %	Low %	TOTAL %
Tillsonburg	77	35.1	40.3	24.7	100.0
Bayham	69	18.8	56.5	24.6	100.0
South Norwich	32	43.7	43.7	12.5	100.0
Oakland	62	41.9	37.1	21.0	100.0
Glanford	21	38.1	47.6	14.3	100.0
Wainfleet	70	52.9	34.3	12.9	100.0
OVERALL		37.4	42.1	20.5	100.0
SAMPLE		126	142	69	337

* S = sample by municipality

Table III-12 Political Efficacy by Municipality - Norfolk

Municipality	S*	Low %	Medium %	High %	TOTAL %
Waterford	59	10.2	42.4	47.5	100.0
Simcoe	60	11.7	40.0	48.3	100.0
Port Dover	53	13.2	49.1	37.7	100.0
Delhi	65	7.7	46.2	46.2	100.0
Houghton	9	33.3	55.6	11.1	100.0
North Walsingham	9	33.3	44.4	22.2	100.0
South Walsingham & Port Rowan	16	18.7	37.5	43.7	100.0
Middleton	23	8.7	56.5	34.8	100.0
Windham	38	23.7	44.7	31.6	100.0
Charlottetown	42	11.9	54.8	33.3	100.0
Woodhouse	23	21.7	47.8	30.4	100.0
Townsend	32	12.5	62.5	25.0	100.0
OVERALL		13.8	47.6	38.7	100.0
SAMPLE		59	204	166	429

* S = sample by municipality

Table III-13 Political Efficacy by Municipality - Haldimand

Municipality	S*	Low %	Medium %	High %	TOTAL %
Caledonia	80	10.0	48.7	41.2	100.0
Dunnville	50	22.0	62.0	16.0	100.0
Jarvis	19	21.1	52.6	26.3	100.0
Hagersville	44	11.4	47.7	40.9	100.0
Cayuga	68	13.2	55.9	30.9	100.0
Walpole	87	12.6	41.4	46.0	100.0
Oneida	43	7.0	62.8	30.2	100.0
Rainham	18	33.3	55.6	11.1	100.0
Seneca	29	13.8	72.4	13.8	100.0
North Cayuga	14	21.4	35.7	42.9	100.0
South Cayuga	14	42.9	50.0	7.1	100.0
Dunn	2		50.0	50.0	100.0
Canborough	8	12.5	50.0	37.5	100.0
Moulton & Sherbrooke 26		15.4	50.0	34.6	100.0
OVERALL		14.9	52.4	32.7	100.0
SAMPLE		75	263	164	502

* S = sample by municipality

Table III-14 Mean Scores on General Change Scale by Municipality
(Scale 1-9)

NORFOLK		HALDIMAND	
Municipality	Scale	Municipality	Scale
Waterford	6.3	Caledonia	5.2
Simcoe	6.8	Dunnville	5.9
Port Dover	7.3	Jarvis	5.2
Delhi	6.8	Hagersville	6.0
Houghton	5.5	Cayuga	5.0
North Walsingham	6.5	Walpole	6.1
South Walsingham & Port Rowan	6.6	Oneida	5.1
Middleton	5.6	Rainham	5.3
Windham	5.9	Seneca	4.6
Charlotteville	6.4	North Cayuga	5.2
Woodhouse	6.4	South Cayuga	5.0
Townsend	5.7	Dunn	6.3
		Canborough	4.0
		Moulton & Sherbrooke	5.1

Table III-15

Mean Scores on Boundary Change Scale by
Municipality (Scale 1 - 9)

NORFOLK		HALDIMAND	
Municipality	Scale	Municipality	Scale
Waterford	4.7	Caledonia	4.2
Simcoe	4.8	Dunnville	4.4
Port Dover	4.6	Jarvis	2.8
Delhi	4.6	Hagersville	4.5
Houghton	3.5	Cayuga	3.4
North Walsingham	6.1	Walpole	4.3
South Walsingham & Port Rowan	5.2	Oneida	3.5
Middleton	4.5	Rainham	4.6
Windham	3.9	Seneca	2.8
Charlotteville	4.6	North Cayuga	2.9
Woodhouse	4.5	South Cayuga	2.6
Townsend	3.9	Dunn	4.0
		Canborough	2.3
		Moulton & Sherbrooke	3.2

Table III- 16 Mean Scores on Local-Cosmopolitan Scale by
Municipality (Scale 2 - 10)

NORFOLK		HALDIMAND	
Municipality	Scale	Municipality	Scale
Waterford	6.6	Caledonia	6.9
Simcoe	7.1	Dunnville	7.0
Port Dover	6.5	Jarvis	7.5
Delhi	7.1	Hagersville	6.5
Houghton	7.9	Cayuga	7.4
North Walsingham	7.4	Walpole	7.2
South Walsingham & Port Rowan	6.8	Oneida	7.7
Middleton	7.4	Rainham	8.2
Windham	7.9	Seneca	7.5
Charlotteville	7.0	North Cayuga	7.9
Woodhouse	5.7	South Cayuga	7.5
Townsend	7.7	Dunn	7.0
		Canborough	8.5
		Moulton & Sherbrooke	6.6

Table III-17 Mean Scores on Political Efficacy Scale by
Municipality (Scale 0 - 4)

NORFOLK		HALDIMAND	
Municipality	Scale	Municipality	Scale
Waterford	2.2	Caledonia	2.1
Simcoe	2.0	Dunnville	1.5
Port Dover	2.0	Jarvis	1.6
Delhi	2.2	Hagersville	2.1
Houghton	1.0	Cayuga	1.9
North Walsingham	1.4	Walpole	2.1
South Walsingham & Port Rowan	1.9	Oneida	1.8
Middleton	1.9	Rainham	1.1
Windham	1.8	Seneca	1.4
Charlotteville	1.9	North Cayuga	1.9
Woodhouse	1.7	South Cayuga	.9
Townsend	2.0	Dunn	2.0
		Canborough	1.9
		Moulton & Sherbrooke	1.8

APPENDIX IV

OPINION RESPONSES BY COUNTY - URBAN-RURAL

Table IV-1 General Change Scale by County - Urban-Rural

Scale	NORFOLK		HALDIMAND		ADJACENT		Overall
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>AGAINST</u>							
1	1.7	1.9	2.5	3.9	1.4	2.3	2.4
2	0.4	1.9	4.9	5.8	1.4	1.9	3.0
3	4.3	4.2	7.4	7.8	2.7	3.3	5.4
4	3.9	7.1	11.9	10.9	8.1	7.0	8.3
5	8.7	17.5	15.6	18.2	16.2	17.2	15.5
6	18.8	19.8	21.3	25.6	14.9	17.2	20.3
7	23.0	23.6	20.9	16.7	18.9	21.4	20.8
8	24.8	14.6	7.8	6.2	18.9	21.4	14.8
9	14.8	9.4	7.8	5.0	17.6	8.4	9.5
FOR							
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>							
Against	10.4	15.1	26.6	28.3	13.5	14.4	19.1
Undecided	8.7	17.5	15.6	18.2	16.2	17.2	15.5
For	<u>80.9</u>	<u>67.5</u>	<u>57.8</u>	<u>53.5</u>	<u>70.3</u>	<u>68.4</u>	<u>65.5</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	230	212	244	258	74	215	1,233

Table IV-2 Strongly For General Change by County -
Urban-Rural

RESPONSE	NORFOLK		HALDIMAND		ADJACENT		Overall
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
No	60.4	75.9	84.4	88.8	63.5	70.2	75.7
Yes	<u>39.6</u>	<u>24.1</u>	<u>15.6</u>	<u>11.2</u>	<u>36.5</u>	<u>29.8</u>	<u>24.3</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
 SAMPLE	 230	 212	 244	 258	 74	 215	 1,233

Table IV-3

Boundary Change Scale by County - Urban-Rural

Scale	NORFOLK		HALDIMAND		ADJACENT		Overall
	Urban %	Rural %	Urban %	Rural %	Urban %	Rural %	
AGAINST							
1	7.2	13.2	11.9	20.9	6.5	7.0	12.1
2	5.4	9.3	15.3	13.4	6.5	8.5	10.4
3	12.6	12.7	18.2	19.7	9.7	15.1	15.5
4	16.7	16.7	15.3	14.6	12.9	14.1	15.3
5	16.7	16.2	17.4	13.0	22.6	14.1	15.8
6	15.8	13.2	9.7	7.5	12.9	22.1	13.3
7	13.1	10.8	6.8	6.7	17.7	12.1	10.1
8	6.8	4.4	3.4	2.4	9.7	5.0	4.6
9	5.9	3.4	2.1	2.0	1.6	2.0	3.0
FOR							
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>							
Against	41.9	52.0	60.6	68.5	35.5	44.7	53.3
Undecided	16.7	16.2	17.4	13.0	22.6	14.1	15.8
For	<u>41.4</u>	<u>31.9</u>	<u>22.0</u>	<u>18.5</u>	<u>41.9</u>	<u>41.2</u>	<u>30.9</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	222	204	236	254	62	199	1,177

Table IV-5 Local-Cosmopolitan Scale by County -
Urban-Rural

Scale	NORFOLK		HALDIMAND		ADJACENT		Overall
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
COSMOPOLITAN							
2	0.4		0.4		1.4	0.5	0.3
3	1.7	2.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.6
4	7.2	4.9	6.1	1.6	9.6	3.9	5.0
5	14.0	8.3	15.3	12.1	12.3	13.7	12.8
6	24.7	18.9	14.5	15.2	28.8	15.6	18.3
7	23.4	20.9	19.5	17.5	13.7	25.4	20.7
8	12.8	23.3	23.7	27.2	17.8	24.9	22.1
9	14.9	14.1	14.9	17.9	11.0	12.2	14.7
10	0.9	7.3	4.2	7.0	4.1	2.9	4.4
LOCAL							
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	235	206	262	257	73	205	1,238

Table IV-6 Political Participation by County - Urban-Rural

Participation	NORFOLK		HALDIMAND		ADJACENT		Overall
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
High	57.8	55.4	47.3	48.6	35.0	38.1	48.5
Medium	32.5	25.3	41.3	38.2	40.0	42.8	36.7
Low	9.7	19.3	11.4	13.2	25.0	19.1	14.8
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	268	233	317	296	80	257	1,451

Table IV-7

Political Efficacy by County - Urban-Rural

Scale	NORFOLK		HALDIMAND		ADJACENT		Overall
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
LEAST							
0	10.5	17.7	14.2	15.8	11.8	21.5	15.5
1	23.2	25.0	24.9	29.5	19.1	24.7	25.1
2	21.1	26.6	28.4	22.0	27.9	25.1	24.8
3	30.0	20.3	21.1	24.5	26.5	20.5	23.6
4	15.2	10.4	11.5	8.3	14.7	8.2	11.0
MOST							
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>							
Low	10.5	17.7	14.2	15.8	11.8	21.5	15.5
Medium	44.3	51.6	53.3	51.5	47.1	49.8	49.9
High	<u>45.1</u>	<u>30.7</u>	<u>32.6</u>	<u>32.8</u>	<u>41.2</u>	<u>28.8</u>	<u>34.6</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	237	192	261	241	68	219	1,218

22. Effective planning for the future of your community requires collaboration with adjacent communities and municipalities.

RESPONSE	NORFOLK		HALDIMAND		ADJACENT		Overall
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree Strongly	60.2	51.5	37.9	31.7	53.7	51.0	46.3
Agree Slightly	31.7	32.3	38.9	42.7	31.7	38.6	36.7
Disagree Slightly	5.4	9.2	11.9	13.5	11.0	5.0	9.3
Disagree Strongly	<u>2.7</u>	<u>7.0</u>	<u>11.2</u>	<u>12.1</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>7.6</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>							
Agree	91.9	83.8	76.8	74.4	85.4	89.6	83.1
Disagree	<u>8.1</u>	<u>16.2</u>	<u>23.2</u>	<u>25.6</u>	<u>14.6</u>	<u>10.4</u>	<u>16.9</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	259	229	285	281	82	241	1,377

23. Joining many small boroughs and townships into an area-wide government is a good way to meet the costs of future development.

RESPONSE	NORFOLK		HALDIMAND		ADJACENT		Overall
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree Strongly	21.7	17.9	12.1	7.8	31.2	26.3	17.6
Agree Slightly	40.6	35.0	29.7	28.1	36.2	34.2	33.4
Disagree Slightly	19.3	22.4	25.2	25.6	17.5	15.6	21.6
Disagree Strongly	<u>18.5</u>	<u>24.7</u>	<u>33.1</u>	<u>38.4</u>	<u>15.0</u>	<u>23.9</u>	<u>27.5</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>							
Agree	62.2	52.9	41.7	35.9	67.5	60.5	51.0
Disagree	<u>37.8</u>	<u>47.1</u>	<u>58.3</u>	<u>64.1</u>	<u>32.5</u>	<u>39.5</u>	<u>49.0</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	249	223	290	281	80	243	1,366

24. Collaboration with other municipalities is a good way for everyone to attain fair shares in the future growth of the area.

RESPONSE	NORFOLK		HALDIMAND		ADJACENT		Overall
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree Strongly	36.9	23.9	16.4	10.6	33.3	29.9	23.6
Agree Slightly	43.5	45.6	40.4	51.2	37.2	42.3	44.2
Disagree Slightly	12.5	19.0	15.0	16.6	19.2	14.5	17.8
Disagree Strongly	<u>7.1</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>18.2</u>	<u>21.6</u>	<u>10.3</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>14.4</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>							
Agree	80.4	69.5	56.8	61.8	70.5	72.2	67.9
Disagree	<u>19.6</u>	<u>30.5</u>	<u>43.2</u>	<u>38.2</u>	<u>29.5</u>	<u>27.8</u>	<u>32.1</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	255	226	280	283	78	241	1,363

25. On the whole, municipal government has lost most of its usefulness.

RESPONSE	NORFOLK		HALDIMAND		ADJACENT		Overall
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Agree	32.0	30.9	28.1	28.8	38.7	41.9	32.4
Disagree	<u>68.0</u>	<u>69.1</u>	<u>71.9</u>	<u>71.2</u>	<u>61.3</u>	<u>58.1</u>	<u>67.6</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
 SAMPLE	 253	 223	 292	 285	 75	 229	 1,357

26. Municipal government should be given more control over local affairs.

RESPONSE	NORFOLK		HALDIMAND		ADJACENT		Overall
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Agree	74.3	81.2	77.4	77.1	80.0	76.7	77.4
Disagree	<u>25.7</u>	<u>18.8</u>	<u>22.6</u>	<u>22.9</u>	<u>20.0</u>	<u>23.3</u>	<u>22.6</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
 SAMPLE	 249	 218	 287	 280	 80	 232	 1,346

27 (a) Rank by first importance

Urban

My village or town
 My county town
 My county
 Province of Ontario

Rural

My township
 My closest village
 My county
 Province of Ontario

URBAN

RESPONSE	Norfolk %	Haldimand %	Adjacent %	Overall %
Town	72.8	77.6	72.9	71.7
County Town	3.1	3.1	1.8	2.8
County	8.9	7.0	8.3	10.1
Province	<u>15.2</u>	<u>12.3</u>	<u>18.7</u>	<u>15.4</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

RURAL

Township	52.3	51.9	52.7	51.7
Closest Village	19.6	18.6	10.8	17.9
County	10.5	9.5	16.1	11.7
Province	<u>17.6</u>	<u>20.0</u>	<u>20.4</u>	<u>18.7</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SAMPLE - Urban	191	228	48	674
Rural	153	210	93	563

27. (b) How important to you are the existing county boundaries?

RESPONSE	NORFOLK		HALDIMAND		ADJACENT		Overall
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Very	24.6	29.4	30.2	40.5	19.0	30.9	30.6
Slightly	26.5	22.9	26.0	25.0	17.7	18.7	23.6
Not Very	31.2	33.3	29.9	22.9	34.2	32.5	30.0
Not At All	<u>17.7</u>	<u>14.3</u>	<u>13.9</u>	<u>11.6</u>	<u>29.1</u>	<u>17.9</u>	<u>15.8</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>							
Important	51.2	52.4	56.2	65.5	36.7	49.6	54.3
Not Important	<u>48.8</u>	<u>47.6</u>	<u>43.7</u>	<u>34.5</u>	<u>63.3</u>	<u>50.4</u>	<u>45.7</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	260	231	288	284	79	246	1,388

28. Do you think your interests and those of your community would be best served by (choose 1);
- a) The existing county and township boundaries as they are now.
 - b) The re-organization of towns, villages and townships so that each county would be organized into 4 or 5 larger municipalities.
 - c) The re-organization of county as well as local boundaries in all the Norfolk/Haldimand area.

RESPONSE	NORFOLK		HALDIMAND		ADJACENT		Overall
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
a) Existing	44.4	58.7	60.8	68.1	49.3	61.0	58.4
b) Re-organ. #1	22.0	18.8	15.0	18.6	29.9	20.2	21.4
c) Re-organ. #2	<u>33.6</u>	<u>22.5</u>	<u>14.2</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>20.9</u>	<u>18.8</u>	<u>20.2</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	241	218	260	279	67	218	1,283

29. To meet changing circumstances in the area, the system of county and local government needs

a) little or no change

b) moderate change

c) substantial change.

RESPONSE	NORFOLK		HALDIMAND		ADJACENT		Overall
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
a) Little	13.4	17.4	21.3	25.2	11.2	25.9	20.3
b) Moderate	56.7	57.1	58.1	57.3	48.7	48.1	55.2
c) Substantial	<u>30.0</u>	<u>25.4</u>	<u>20.6</u>	<u>17.5</u>	<u>40.0</u>	<u>25.9</u>	<u>24.5</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	247	224	277	286	80	239	1,353

APPENDIX V

OPINION RESPONSES BY EDUCATION

Table V-1 General Change Scale by Education

Scale	Elem- tary %	Secon- dary %	Post- Secon- dary %	Overall %
<u>AGAINST</u>				
1	4.6	2.1	1.6	2.4
2	5.8	3.0	0.8	2.9
3	6.9	5.3	4.3	5.3
4	9.2	9.9	2.7	8.3
5	19.7	15.2	13.6	15.5
6	20.8	21.0	16.7	20.1
7	15.6	20.5	26.1	21.0
8	12.7	13.6	20.6	15.0
9	4.6	9.2	13.6	9.5
FOR	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Against	26.6	20.4	9.3	19.0
Undecided	19.7	15.2	13.6	15.5
For	<u>53.8</u>	<u>64.4</u>	<u>77.0</u>	<u>65.5</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	173	794	257	1224

Table V-2 Strongly for General Change by Education

RESPONSE	Elementary %	Secondary %	Post- Secondary %	Overall %
No	82.7	77.2	65.8	75.6
Yes	<u>17.3</u>	<u>22.8</u>	<u>34.2</u>	<u>24.4</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	173	794	257	1,224

Table V-3 Boundary Change Scale by Education

Scale	Elementary %	Secondary %	Post - Secondary %	Overall %
<u>AGAINST</u>				
1	22.2	11.6	6.6	12.0
2	8.9	11.2	8.6	10.4
3	20.3	15.8	11.9	15.6
4	13.9	14.6	17.6	15.2
5	12.0	16.8	15.6	15.9
6	12.0	13.1	14.3	13.2
7	7.6	9.0	15.6	10.2
8	0.6	5.4	4.9	4.6
9	2.5	2.5	4.9	3.0
FOR				
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Against	65.2	53.3	44.7	53.1
Undecided	12.0	16.8	15.6	15.9
For	<u>22.8</u>	<u>29.9</u>	<u>39.8</u>	<u>31.0</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	158	766	244	1,168

Table V-4 Strongly Against Boundary Change by Education

RESPONSE	Elementary %	Secondary %	Post-Secondary %	Overall %
Yes	22.2	11.6	6.6	12.1
No	<u>77.8</u>	<u>88.4</u>	<u>93.4</u>	<u>87.9</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table V-5 Local-Cosmopolitan Scale by Education

Scale	Elementary %	Secondary %	Post- Secondary %	Overall %
COSMOPOLITAN				
2		0.4	0.4	0.3
3		1.4	3.4	1.6
4	1.7	4.2	9.7	5.0
5	4.0	12.2	20.6	12.8
6	10.2	19.6	20.6	18.4
7	16.4	19.6	26.2	20.6
8	27.7	23.9	13.1	22.1
9	26.6	15.5	4.5	14.7
10	13.6	3.3	1.5	4.4
LOCAL				
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	177	787	267	1,231

Table V-6

Political Participation Scale by Education

Scale	Elementary %	Secondary %	Post- Secondary %	Overall %
High	40.3	47.6	58.7	48.7
Medium	48.8	34.8	29.9	36.2
Low	<u>10.9</u>	<u>17.6</u>	<u>11.4</u>	<u>15.2</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
 SAMPLE	 248	 886	 298	 1,432

Table V-7

Political Efficacy Scale by Education

Scale	Elementary %	Secondary %	Post-Secondary %	Overall %
LEAST				
0	27.1	15.1	7.5	15.3
1	34.7	25.1	18.6	25.2
2	19.6	29.1	17.5	24.9
3	14.1	23.1	31.4	23.5
4	4.5	7.6	25.0	11.1
MOST				
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Low	27.1	15.1	7.5	15.3
Medium	54.3	54.3	36.1	50.0
High	<u>18.6</u>	<u>30.7</u>	<u>56.4</u>	<u>34.7</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	199	724	280	1,203

22. Effective planning for the future of your community requires collaboration with adjacent communities and municipalities.

RESPONSE	Elementary %	Secondary %	Post-Secondary %	Overall %
Agree Strongly	37.9	44.3	60.8	46.8
Agree Slightly	37.0	39.3	28.7	36.7
Disagree Slightly	10.0	10.1	6.3	9.3
Disagree Strongly	<u>15.2</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>7.3</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Agree	74.9	83.5	89.5	83.4
Disagree	<u>25.1</u>	<u>16.5</u>	<u>10.5</u>	<u>16.6</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	211	861	286	1,358

23. Joining many small boroughs and townships into an area-wide government is a good way to meet the costs of future development.

RESPONSE	Elementary %	Secondary %	Post-Secondary %	Overall %
Agree Strongly	19.8	17.0	16.8	17.4
Agree Slightly	27.4	33.1	38.6	33.3
Disagree Slightly	15.6	23.4	22.1	21.9
Disagree Strongly	<u>37.3</u>	<u>26.5</u>	<u>22.5</u>	<u>27.4</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Agree	47.2	50.1	55.4	50.7
Disagree	<u>52.8</u>	<u>49.9</u>	<u>44.6</u>	<u>49.3</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	212	852	280	1,344

24. Collaboration with other municipalities is a good way for everyone to attain fair shares in the future growth of the area.

RESPONSE	Elementary %	Secondary %	Post-Secondary %	Overall %
Agree Strongly	21.5	22.3	29.7	23.8
Agree Slightly	44.5	44.0	44.4	44.2
Disagree Slightly	13.9	18.5	18.6	17.8
Disagree Strongly	<u>20.1</u>	<u>15.2</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>14.3</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Agree	66.0	66.3	74.2	67.9
Disagree	<u>34.0</u>	<u>33.7</u>	<u>25.8</u>	<u>32.1</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	209	855	279	1,343

25. On the whole, municipal government has lost most of its usefulness.

RESPONSE	Elementary %	Secondary %	Post-Secondary %	Overall %
Agree	43.2	31.5	25.6	32.1
Disagree	<u>56.8</u>	<u>68.5</u>	<u>74.4</u>	<u>67.9</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	213	839	285	1,337

26. Municipal government should be given more control over local affairs.

RESPONSE	Elementary %	Secondary %	Post-Secondary %	Overall %
Agree	81.8	77.5	73.2	77.2
Disagree	<u>18.2</u>	<u>22.5</u>	<u>26.8</u>	<u>22.8</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	203	840	284	1,327

27.(a) Rank by first importance

Urban

My village or town
 My county town
 My county
 Province of Ontario

Rural

My township
 My closest village
 My county
 Province of Ontario

URBAN

RESPONSE	Elementary %	Secondary %	Post-Secondary %	Overall %
Town	68.7	75.0	64.2	71.5
County Town	3.0	2.1	4.0	2.7
County	19.4	7.3	13.6	10.2
Province	<u>9.0</u>	<u>15.6</u>	<u>18.2</u>	<u>15.6</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

RURAL

Township	59.3	51.7	45.1	51.9
Closest Village	11.0	19.2	18.7	17.8
County	16.5	9.6	15.4	11.7
Province	<u>13.2</u>	<u>19.5</u>	<u>20.9</u>	<u>18.7</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SAMPLE - Urban
 Rural

67	424	176	667
91	375	91	557

27. (b) How important to you are the existing county boundaries?

RESPONSE	Elementary %	Secondary %	Post-Secondary %	Overall %
Very Important	43.7	29.5	23.1	30.4
Slightly Important	18.9	25.3	22.7	23.7
Not Very Important	25.7	30.5	31.8	30.0
Not Important At All	<u>11.7</u>	<u>14.7</u>	<u>22.4</u>	<u>15.8</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Important	62.6	54.8	45.8	54.2
Not Important	<u>37.4</u>	<u>45.2</u>	<u>54.2</u>	<u>45.8</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	222	862	286	1,370

28. Do you think your interests and those of your community would be best served by (choose 1);

- a) The existing county and township boundaries as they are now.
- b) The re-organization of towns, villages and townships so that each county would be organized into 4 or 5 larger municipalities
- c) The re-organization of county as well as local boundaries in all the Norfolk/Haldimand area.

RESPONSE	Elementary %	Secondary %	Post-Secondary %	Overall %
A) Existing	77.6	59.1	41.2	58.3
B) Re-Organization 1.	14.1	19.5	33.1	21.4
C) Re-Organization 2.	<u>8.3</u>	<u>21.4</u>	<u>25.7</u>	<u>20.3</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	192	824	257	1,273

29. To meet changing circumstances in the area, the system of county and local government needs:

- a) little or no change
- b) moderate change
- c) substantial change

RESPONSE	Elemen- %	Secon- %	Post- Secon- %	Overall %
A) little	36.7	19.4	9.1	20.1
B) moderate	49.8	54.9	60.6	55.2
C) substantial	<u>13.5</u>	<u>25.7</u>	<u>30.3</u>	<u>24.7</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
 SAMPLE	 215	 851	 274	 1,340

APPENDIX VI

OPINION RESPONSES BY AGE

Table VI-1

General Change Scale by Age

Scale		AGE				Overall
		-19 %	20-39 %	40-59 %	60+ %	
AGAINST						
1		0.8	2.1	2.9	2.0	2.4
2		0.8	2.1	3.6	6.1	3.0
3		4.9	3.7	6.2	8.1	5.4
4		11.5	7.9	8.4	5.1	8.3
5		18.9	14.2	16.4	12.1	15.5
6		20.5	20.7	18.4	28.3	20.2
7		24.6	23.5	19.5	12.1	20.8
8		9.8	16.6	14.5	16.2	14.9
9		8.2	9.1	10.0	10.1	9.5
FOR						
TOTAL		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SUMMARY						
Against		18.0	15.9	21.2	21.2	19.0
Undecided		18.9	14.2	16.4	12.1	15.5
For		63.1	69.9	62.4	66.7	65.4
TOTAL		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE		122	429	580	99	1,230

Table VI-2

Strongly For General Change by Age

RESPONSE	AGE				Overall %
	-19 %	20-39 %	40-59 %	60+ %	
No	82.0	74.4	75.5	73.7	75.6
Yes	<u>18.0</u>	<u>15.6</u>	<u>24.5</u>	<u>26.3</u>	<u>24.4</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	122	429	580	99	1,230

Table VI-3 Boundary Change Scale by Age

Scale	AGE				Overall
	-19 %	20-39 %	40-59 %	60+ %	
AGAINST					
1	2.5	7.6	15.4	20.8	11.9
2	6.7	7.3	13.5	9.9	10.4
3	14.2	17.2	14.9	14.9	15.6
4	11.7	19.0	14.0	12.9	15.3
5	22.5	16.2	14.9	10.9	15.8
6	18.3	15.2	10.4	14.9	13.2
7	13.3	9.9	9.9	8.9	10.1
8	9.2	5.1	3.8	2.0	4.6
9	1.7	2.5	3.2	5.0	3.0
FOR					
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SUMMARY					
Against	35.0	51.1	57.8	58.4	53.3
Undecided	22.5	16.2	14.9	10.9	15.8
For	42.5	32.7	27.3	30.7	30.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	120	395	557	101	1,173

Table VI-4 Strongly Against Boundary Change by Age

RESPONSE	AGE				Overall %
	-19 %	20-39 %	40-59 %	60+ %	
No	97.5	92.4	84.6	79.2	88.1
Yes	2.5	7.6	15.4	20.8	11.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	120	395	557	101	1,173

Table VI-5

Local-Cosmopolitan Scale by Age

Scale	AGE			Overall
	20-39 %	40-59 %	60+ %	
COSMOPOLITAN				
2	0.7			0.3
3	2.3	0.7		1.3
4	7.6	2.6	0.9	4.4
5	15.9	10.2	7.5	12.2
6	22.4	16.6	7.5	18.0
7	18.9	22.7	17.9	20.8
8	19.8	23.9	30.2	22.9
9	11.1	16.1	30.2	15.5
10	1.4	7.1	5.7	4.7
LOCAL				
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	434	577	106	1,117

Table VI-6

Political Participation by Age

Participation	AGE			Overall
	20-39 %	40-59 %	60+ %	
High	47.6	57.8	44.5	52.4
Medium	36.5	39.2	49.1	39.5
Low	15.9	3.1	6.4	8.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	479	687	173	1,339

Table VI-7 Political Efficacy by Age

Scale	AGE			Overall
	20-39	40-59	60+	
	%	%	%	%
LEAST				
0	12.4	15.6	24.4	15.3
1	21.4	26.9	30.7	25.2
2	25.8	24.2	25.2	24.9
3	26.9	22.6	16.5	23.6
4	13.5	10.8	3.1	11.0
MOST				
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Low	12.4	15.6	24.4	15.3
Medium	47.2	51.0	55.9	50.1
High	<u>40.4</u>	<u>33.4</u>	<u>19.7</u>	<u>34.6</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	458	629	127	1,214

22. Effective planning for the future of your community requires collaboration with adjacent communities and municipalities.

RESPONSE	AGE				Overall %
	-19 %	20-39 %	40-59 %	60+ %	
Agree Strongly	41.4	48.1	47.1	42.5	46.5
Agree Slightly	43.0	37.6	35.5	35.1	36.8
Disagree Slightly	12.5	9.2	7.9	11.9	9.2
Disagree Strongly	<u>3.1</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>9.5</u>	<u>10.4</u>	<u>7.5</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>					
Agree	84.4	85.6	82.6	77.6	83.3
Disagree	<u>15.6</u>	<u>14.4</u>	<u>17.4</u>	<u>22.4</u>	<u>16.7</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	128	466	643	134	1,371

23. Joining many small boroughs and townships into an area-wide government is a good way to meet the costs of future development.

RESPONSE	AGE				Overall
	-19 %	20-39 %	40-59 %	60+ %	
Agree Strongly	19.2	17.3	16.8	20.4	17.5
Agree Slightly	48.0	36.4	29.3	29.9	33.5
Disagree Slightly	14.4	25.9	21.4	14.6	21.6
Disagree Strongly	<u>18.4</u>	<u>20.4</u>	<u>32.5</u>	<u>35.0</u>	<u>27.4</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>					
Agree	67.2	53.7	46.1	50.4	51.0
Disagree	<u>32.8</u>	<u>46.3</u>	<u>53.9</u>	<u>49.0</u>	<u>49.0</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	125	456	644	137	1,362

24. Collaboration with other municipalities is a good way for everyone to attain fair shares in the future growth of the area.

RESPONSE	AGE				Overall %
	-19 %	20-39 %	40-59 %	60+ %	
Agree Strongly	15.7	22.9	25.2	26.8	23.7
Agree Slightly	45.7	47.1	42.7	40.2	44.2
Disagree Slightly	22.0	18.7	16.4	17.3	17.8
Disagree Strongly	<u>16.5</u>	<u>11.3</u>	<u>15.8</u>	<u>15.7</u>	<u>14.3</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>					
Agree	61.4	69.9	67.9	66.9	67.9
Disagree	<u>38.6</u>	<u>30.1</u>	<u>32.1</u>	<u>33.1</u>	<u>32.1</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	127	459	647	127	1,360

25. On the whole, municipal government has lost most of its usefulness.

RESPONSE	AGE				Overall
	-19 %	20-39 %	40-59 %	60+ %	
Agree	35.7	32.4	29.3	42.2	32.2
Disagree	64.3	67.6	70.7	57.8	67.8
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	126	447	645	135	1,353

26. Municipal government should be given more control over local affairs.

RESPONSE	AGE				Overall
	-19 %	20-39 %	40-59 %	60+ %	
Agree	70.1	76.0	78.6	82.9	77.3
Disagree	29.9	24.0	21.4	17.1	22.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	127	445	641	129	1,342

27.(a) Rank by first importance

Urban

My village or town
 My county town
 My county
 Province of Ontario.

Rural

My township
 My closest village
 My county
 Province of Ontario

URBAN

RESPONSE	AGE				Overall
	-19 %	20-39 %	40-59 %	60+ %	
Town	58.5	61.7	78.6	83.6	71.7
County Town		4.0	1.9	2.7	2.7
County	17.1	14.9	6.8	4.1	10.1
Province	<u>24.4</u>	<u>19.4</u>	<u>12.6</u>	<u>9.6</u>	<u>15.5</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

RURAL

Township	37.8	48.7	55.4	79.2	51.6
Closest Village	23.2	21.7	14.6	8.3	18.0
County	7.3	13.8	12.4	4.2	11.7
Province	<u>31.7</u>	<u>15.9</u>	<u>17.6</u>	<u>8.3</u>	<u>18.7</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SAMPLE - Urban
 Rural

41	248	309	73	671
82	189	267	24	562

27.(b) How important to you are the existing county boundaries?

RESPONSE	AGE				Overall
	-19 %	20-39 %	40-59 %	60+ %	
Very Important	16.3	24.9	35.5	38.8	30.5
Slightly Important	21.7	25.3	24.7	15.1	23.6
Not Very Important	35.7	33.5	26.5	29.5	30.0
Not Important At All	<u>26.4</u>	<u>16.2</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>16.5</u>	<u>15.8</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>					
Important	38.0	50.2	60.2	54.0	54.2
Not Important	<u>62.0</u>	<u>49.8</u>	<u>39.8</u>	<u>46.0</u>	<u>45.8</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	129	462	653	139	1,383

28. Do you think your interests and those of your community would be best served by (choose 1):

- a) The existing county and township boundaries as they are now
- b) The re-organization of towns, villages and townships so that each county would be organized into 4 or 5 larger municipalities
- c) The re-organization of county as well as local boundaries in all the Norfolk/Haldimand area.

RESPONSE	AGE				Overall
	-19 %	20-39 %	40-59 %	60+ %	
a) Existing	53.1	53.4	60.7	69.4	58.4
b) Re-organization # 1	24.2	25.2	19.8	12.9	21.3
c) Re-organization # 2	<u>22.7</u>	<u>21.4</u>	<u>19.5</u>	<u>17.7</u>	<u>20.3</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
 SAMPLE	 128	 421	 606	 124	 1,279

29. To meet changing circumstances in the area, the system of county and local government needs:

a) little or no change

b) moderate change

c) substantial change

RESPONSE	AGE				Overall
	-19 %	20-39 %	40-59 %	60+ %	
a) Little	14.1	14.8	21.9	36.8	20.2
b) Moderate	52.3	54.6	58.5	43.6	55.2
c) Substantial	<u>33.6</u>	<u>30.6</u>	<u>19.6</u>	<u>19.5</u>	<u>24.6</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	128	454	634	133	1,349

APPENDIX VII

OPINION RESPONSES BY POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Table VII-1 General Change Scale by Political Participation

Scale	PARTICIPATION			
	High %	Medium %	Low %	Overall %
AGAINST				
1	3.0	2.7	0.5	2.5
2	3.0	3.7	1.6	3.0
3	5.3	6.1	3.7	5.3
4	7.9	8.4	9.0	8.2
5	14.2	17.7	15.9	15.6
6	19.3	21.1	21.7	20.3
7	20.4	19.4	24.3	20.7
8	16.3	12.3	16.4	15.0
9	10.7	8.6	6.9	9.4
FOR				
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Against	19.1	20.9	12.1	19.2
Undecided	14.2	17.7	9.9	15.1
For	<u>66.7</u>	<u>61.3</u>	<u>78.0</u>	<u>65.7</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	212	167	725	1,104

Table VII-2

Strongly For General Change by Political Participation

RESPONSE	PARTICIPATION			
	High %	Medium %	Low %	Overall %
No	73.0	79.1	69.2	74.9
Yes	<u>27.0</u>	<u>20.9</u>	<u>30.8</u>	<u>25.1</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
 SAMPLE	 607	 406	 91	 1,104

Table VII-3

Boundary Change Scale by Political Participation

Scale	PARTICIPATION			
	High %	Medium %	Low %	Overall %
<u>AGAINST</u>				
1	15.5	10.6	4.1	12.1
2	10.9	11.6	5.8	10.4
3	12.8	20.4	15.8	15.9
4	16.6	15.1	12.3	15.4
5	15.9	14.4	18.1	15.7
6	11.9	12.6	19.3	13.3
7	9.2	8.6	15.8	9.9
8	4.1	3.5	7.0	4.4
9	3.1	3.3	1.8	3.0
FOR	_____	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Against	55.8	57.8	39.2	55.4
Undecided	15.9	14.1	12.2	15.0
For	<u>28.3</u>	<u>28.0</u>	<u>48.6</u>	<u>29.6</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	579	396	74	1,049

Table VII-4 Strongly Against Boundary Change by Political Participation

RESPONSE	PARTICIPATION			
	High %	Medium %	Low %	Overall %
Yes	15.5	10.6	4.1	12.1
No	<u>84.5</u>	<u>89.4</u>	<u>95.9</u>	<u>87.9</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table VII-5

Local-Cosmopolitan Scale by Political Participation

Scale	PARTICIPATION			Overall %
	High %	Medium %	Low %	
COSMOPOLITAN				
2	0.3		1.1	0.3
3	1.5	0.2	4.8	1.6
4	4.4	2.9	11.3	5.0
5	12.5	10.1	16.7	12.3
6	17.1	18.6	21.5	18.3
7	20.8	21.0	19.9	20.7
8	22.2	25.3	16.1	22.4
9	15.5	18.1	5.9	14.9
10	5.6	3.9	2.7	4.6
LOCAL				
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	607	415	186	1,208

Table VII-6 Political Efficacy Scale by Political Participation

Scale	PARTICIPATION			
	High %	Medium %	Low %	Overall %
LEAST 0	11.6	19.6	22.9	15.5
1	23.3	29.1	17.7	25.1
2	25.0	25.8	18.7	24.8
3	25.9	19.6	26.0	23.6
4	14.2	5.7	14.6	11.0
MOST	_____	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Low	11.6	19.6	22.9	15.5
Medium	48.3	55.0	36.5	49.9
High	<u>40.1</u>	<u>25.4</u>	<u>40.6</u>	<u>34.6</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	664	453	96	1,213

22. Effective planning for the future of your community requires collaboration with adjacent communities and municipalities.

RESPONSE	PARTICIPATION			
	High %	Medium %	Low %	Overall %
Agree Strongly	50.9	39.7	54.0	46.8
Agree Slightly	33.3	41.4	31.0	36.2
Disagree Slightly	7.8	10.5	7.0	8.8
Disagree Strongly	<u>8.0</u>	<u>8.4</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>8.2</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Agree	84.2	81.0	85.0	83.0
Disagree	<u>15.8</u>	<u>19.0</u>	<u>15.0</u>	<u>17.0</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	664	474	100	1,238

23. Joining many small boroughs and townships into an area-wide government is a good way to meet the costs of future development.

RESPONSE	PARTICIPATION			
	High %	Medium %	Low %	Overall %
Agree Strongly	16.1	18.3	24.2	17.6
Agree Slightly	31.2	30.0	43.2	31.7
Disagree Slightly	21.6	25.1	14.7	22.4
Disagree Strongly	<u>31.1</u>	<u>26.6</u>	<u>17.9</u>	<u>28.3</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Agree	47.4	48.3	67.4	49.3
Disagree	<u>52.6</u>	<u>51.7</u>	<u>32.6</u>	<u>50.7</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	663	470	95	1,228

24. Collaboration with other municipalities is a good way for everyone to attain fair shares in the future growth of the area.

RESPONSE	PARTICIPATION			
	High %	Medium %	Low %	Overall %
Agree Strongly	25.2	23.4	24.0	24.4
Agree Slightly	44.2	43.2	49.0	44.2
Disagree Slightly	16.0	20.0	13.0	17.2
Disagree Strongly	<u>14.6</u>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>14.1</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Agree	69.4	66.6	73.0	68.6
Disagree	<u>30.6</u>	<u>33.4</u>	<u>27.0</u>	<u>31.4</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	663	461	100	1,224

25. On the whole, municipal government has lost most of its usefulness.

RESPONSE	PARTICIPATION			Overall %
	High %	Medium %	Low %	
Agree	29.6	34.3	37.6	32.0
Disagree	70.4	65.7	62.4	68.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	663	461	93	1,217

26. Municipal government should be given more control over local affairs.

RESPONSE	PARTICIPATION			Overall %
	High %	Medium %	Low %	
Agree	80.4	74.9	78.5	78.2
Disagree	19.6	25.1	21.5	21.8
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	659	455	93	1,207

27.(a) Rank by first importance

Urban

My village or town
My county town
My county
Province of Ontario

Rural

My township
My closest village
My county
Province of Ontario

URBAN

RESPONSE	PARTICIPATION			
	High %	Medium %	Low %	Overall %
Town	71.4	77.0	60.0	72.7
County Town	2.7	1.2	10.0	2.7
County	11.6	7.4	8.0	9.6
Province	<u>14.3</u>	<u>14.4</u>	<u>22.0</u>	<u>15.0</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

RURAL

Township	53.3	57.6	41.9	54.2
Closest Village	16.7	18.6	12.9	17.2
County	13.7	11.3	6.5	12.3
Province	<u>16.3</u>	<u>12.4</u>	<u>38.7</u>	<u>16.3</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SAMPLE - Urban	329	243	50	622
Rural	270	177	31	478

27. (b) How important to you are the existing county boundaries?

RESPONSE	PARTICIPATION			
	High %	Medium %	Low %	Overall %
Very Important	34.2	32.0	19.4	32.2
Slightly Important	23.5	24.2	23.5	23.8
Not Very Important	28.4	29.3	35.7	29.3
Not Important At All	<u>13.9</u>	<u>14.5</u>	<u>21.4</u>	<u>14.7</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Important	57.7	56.2	42.9	56.0
Not Important	<u>42.3</u>	<u>43.8</u>	<u>57.1</u>	<u>44.0</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	669	475	98	1,242

28. Do you think your interests and those of your community would be best served by (choose 1):

- a) The existing county and township boundaries as they are now
- b) The re-organization of towns, villages and townships so that each county would be organized into 4 or 5 larger municipalities
- c) The reorganization of county as well as local boundaries in all the Norfolk/Haldimand area.

RESPONSE	PARTICIPATION			
	High %	Medium %	Low %	Overall %
a) Existing	55.1	65.4	53.1	58.9
b) Re-organization # 1	23.4	16.5	28.4	21.1
c) Re-organization # 2	<u>21.5</u>	<u>18.1</u>	<u>18.5</u>	<u>20.0</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
 SAMPLE	 619	 442	 81	 1,142

29. To meet changing circumstances in the area, the system of county and local government needs
- a) little or no change
 - b) moderate change
 - c) substantial change

RESPONSE	PARTICIPATION			
	High %	Medium %	Low %	Overall %
a) Little	19.1	24.5	15.3	20.8
b) Moderate	58.1	53.8	43.9	55.3
c) Substantial	<u>22.8</u>	<u>21.7</u>	<u>40.8</u>	<u>23.8</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
 SAMPLE	 252	 669	 288	 1,209

APPENDIX VIII

OPINION RESPONSES BY POLITICAL EFFICACY

Table VIII-1

General Change Scale by Political Efficacy

Scale	EFFICACY			
	Low %	Medium %	High %	Overall %
<u>AGAINST</u>				
1	2.6	3.6	0.8	2.4
2	1.3	3.8	2.9	3.1
3	10.3	6.6	1.6	5.3
4	7.7	11.1	3.9	8.1
5	16.0	15.0	14.5	15.0
6	19.9	20.3	20.8	20.4
7	21.2	17.1	25.0	20.5
8	16.0	13.7	17.1	15.3
9	5.1	8.8	13.4	9.9
<u>FOR</u>				
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Against	21.8	25.0	9.2	18.9
Undecided	16.0	15.0	14.5	15.0
For	<u>62.2</u>	<u>60.0</u>	<u>76.3</u>	<u>66.1</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	202	160	706	1,068

Table VIII-2

Strongly For General Change by Political Efficacy

RESPONSE	EFFICACY			
	Low %	Medium %	High %	Overall %
No	78.8	77.4	69.5	74.8
Yes	<u>21.2</u>	<u>22.6</u>	<u>30.5</u>	<u>25.2</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
 SAMPLE	 156	 532	 380	 1,068

Table VIII-3

Boundary Change Scale by Political Efficacy

Scale	EFFICACY			
	Low %	Medium %	High %	Overall %
<u>AGAINST</u>				
1	13.1	15.7	8.5	12.7
2	13.1	11.7	8.5	10.8
3	20.0	18.1	10.7	15.7
4	11.7	14.5	19.0	15.7
5	12.4	14.5	17.6	15.3
6	11.7	11.3	14.6	12.5
7	11.7	7.0	13.7	10.1
8	2.8	4.4	4.4	4.2
9	3.4	2.8	3.0	3.0
FOR	_____	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Against	57.9	60.0	46.7	54.9
Undecided	12.4	14.5	17.6	15.3
For	<u>29.7</u>	<u>25.4</u>	<u>35.7</u>	<u>29.7</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	145	503	364	1,012

Table VIII-4

Strongly Against Boundary Change by Political Efficacy

RESPONSE	EFFICACY			
	Low %	Medium %	High %	Overall %
No	86.9	84.3	91.5	87.3
Yes	<u>13.1</u>	<u>15.7</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>12.7</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	145	503	364	1,012

Table VIII-5

Local-Cosmopolitan Scale by Political Efficacy

Scale	EFFICACY			
	Low %	Medium %	High %	Overall %
COSMOPOLITAN				
2		0.2	0.5	0.3
3		0.2	3.4	1.3
4	0.7	2.8	8.4	4.5
5	4.8	10.8	17.4	12.3
6	14.5	17.5	20.6	18.2
7	18.6	20.8	20.6	20.4
8	29.0	24.2	18.5	22.8
9	24.8	17.7	9.0	15.5
10	<u>7.6</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>4.6</u>
LOCAL				
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	145	538	379	1,062

Table VIII-6

Political Participation by Political Efficacy

Scale	EFFICACY			Overall
	Low %	Medium %	High %	
High	41.0	53.1	63.3	54.7
Medium	47.3	41.2	27.4	37.3
Low	<u>11.7</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>7.9</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
 SAMPLE	 188	 605	 420	 1,213

22. Effective planning for the future of your community requires collaboration with adjacent communities and municipalities.

RESPONSE	EFFICACY			
	Low %	Medium %	High %	Overall %
Agree Strongly	43.7	42.0	57.3	47.7
Agree Slightly	40.3	37.6	33.0	36.4
Disagree Slightly	11.4	10.3	5.3	8.7
Disagree Strongly	<u>4.5</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>7.3</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Agree	84.1	79.6	90.3	84.0
Disagree	<u>15.9</u>	<u>20.4</u>	<u>9.7</u>	<u>16.0</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	176	583	412	1,171

23. Joining many small boroughs and townships into an area-wide government is a good way to meet the costs of future development.

RESPONSE	EFFICACY			
	Low %	Medium %	High %	Overall %
Agree Strongly	20.8	16.9	14.7	16.7
Agree Slightly	34.3	28.0	37.8	32.4
Disagree Slightly	19.7	21.1	26.8	22.9
Disagree Strongly	<u>25.3</u>	<u>34.0</u>	<u>20.6</u>	<u>28.0</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Agree	55.1	44.9	52.6	49.2
Disagree	<u>44.9</u>	<u>55.1</u>	<u>47.4</u>	<u>50.8</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	178	574	407	1,159

24. Collaboration with other municipalities is a good way for everyone to attain fair shares in the future growth of the area.

RESPONSE	EFFICACY			
	Low %	Medium %	High %	Overall %
Agree Strongly	22.4	23.3	25.5	23.9
Agree Slightly	44.8	40.7	50.7	44.9
Disagree Slightly	19.5	19.0	14.8	17.6
Disagree Strongly	<u>13.2</u>	<u>17.0</u>	<u>9.0</u>	<u>13.6</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Agree	67.2	64.0	76.2	68.8
Disagree	<u>32.8</u>	<u>36.0</u>	<u>23.8</u>	<u>31.2</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	174	575	412	1,161

25. On the whole, municipal government has lost most of its usefulness.

RESPONSE	EFFICACY			Overall %
	Low %	Medium %	High %	
Agree	45.1	33.0	23.1	31.2
Disagree	<u>54.9</u>	<u>67.0</u>	<u>76.9</u>	<u>68.8</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
 SAMPLE	 164	 572	 411	 1,147

26. Municipal government should be given more control over local affairs.

RESPONSE	EFFICACY			
	Low %	Medium %	High %	Overall %
Agree	84.6	80.5	72.3	78.1
Disagree	<u>15.4</u>	<u>19.5</u>	<u>27.7</u>	<u>21.9</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	162	564	408	1,134

27.(a) Rank by first importance

Urban

My village or town
 My county town
 My county
 Province of Ontario

Rural

My township
 My closest village
 My county
 Province of Ontario

URBAN

RESPONSE	EFFICACY			
	Low %	Medium %	High %	Overall %
Town	83.1	75.6	64.7	72.1
County Town	1.4	2.9	2.5	2.6
County	4.2	9.3	12.2	9.9
Province	<u>11.3</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>20.6</u>	<u>15.5</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

RURAL

Township	55.4	53.5	53.0	53.7
Closest Village	16.2	18.9	13.4	16.9
County	16.2	12.3	11.2	12.6
Province	<u>12.2</u>	<u>15.2</u>	<u>22.4</u>	<u>16.9</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SAMPLE - Urban	71	279	238	588
Rural	74	243	134	451

27.(b) How important to you are the existing county boundaries?

RESPONSE	EFFICACY			
	Low %	Medium %	High %	Overall %
Very Important	38.4	32.5	24.6	30.6
Slightly Important	23.2	24.3	24.3	24.2
Not Very Important	27.7	28.9	33.1	30.2
Not Important At All	<u>10.7</u>	<u>14.3</u>	<u>18.0</u>	<u>15.0</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>				
Important	61.6	56.9	48.9	54.8
Not Important	<u>38.4</u>	<u>43.1</u>	<u>51.1</u>	<u>45.2</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	177	575	411	1,163

28. Do you think your interests and those of your community would be best served by (choose 1);
- a) The existing county and township boundaries as they are now.
 - b) The re-organization of towns, villages and townships so that each county would be organized into 4 or 5 larger municipalities.
 - c) The re-organization of county as well as local boundaries in all the Norfolk/Haldimand area.

RESPONSE	EFFICACY			
	Low %	Medium %	High %	Overall %
a) Existing	67.9	64.5	44.4	57.9
b) Re-organization # 1	14.1	17.2	31.0	21.6
c) Re-organization # 2	<u>17.9</u>	<u>18.3</u>	<u>24.6</u>	<u>20.5</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
 SAMPLE	 156	 535	 378	 1,069

29. To meet changing circumstances in the area, the system of county and local government needs:

- a) little or no change
- b) moderate change
- c) substantial change

RESPONSE	EFFICACY			
	Low %	Medium %	High %	Overall %
a) Little	28.9	23.3	9.9	19.5
b) Moderate	50.9	55.1	60.1	56.2
c) Substantial	<u>20.2</u>	<u>21.6</u>	<u>30.0</u>	<u>24.4</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE	173	559	393	1,125

APPENDIX IX

OPINION RESPONSES BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE

Table IX - 1 Residence in Area by County - Urban-Rural

	S*	YEARS			Overall %
		Always %	10+ %	-10 %	
Norfolk - Urban	271	15.8	21.3	21.1	18.9
Norfolk - Rural	235	15.9	22.4	5.2	16.4
Haldimand - Urban	312	24.2	17.4	25.6	21.8
Haldimand - Rural	304	28.7	14.0	19.6	21.2
Adjacent - Urban	75	4.5	4.5	8.5	5.2
Adjacent - Rural	234	10.9	20.4	20.0	16.4
TOTAL	1,431	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>SUMMARY</u>					
Norfolk	506	31.7	43.7	26.3	35.4
Haldimand	616	52.9	31.4	45.2	43.0
Adjacent	309	<u>15.4</u>	<u>24.9</u>	<u>28.5</u>	<u>21.6</u>
TOTAL	1,431	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE		603	558	270	1,431

*S = sample

Table IX - 2 Summary - General Change by County
by Residence in Area

RESPONSE		S*	YEARS			Overall %
			Always %	10+ %	-10 %	
NORFOLK						
	Against		20.0	8.6	5.1	12.6
	Undecided		12.9	13.9	8.5	12.8
TOTAL	For	438	<u>67.1</u> <u>100.0</u>	<u>77.5</u> <u>100.0</u>	<u>86.4</u> <u>100.0</u>	<u>74.7</u> <u>100.0</u>
HALDIMAND						
	Against		32.4	26.3	17.0	27.6
	Undecided		18.7	20.4	8.0	17.0
TOTAL	For	493	<u>48.8</u> <u>100.0</u>	<u>53.3</u> <u>100.0</u>	<u>75.0</u> <u>100.0</u>	<u>55.4</u> <u>100.0</u>
ADJACENT						
	Against		24.7	11.6	10.1	15.1
	Undecided		16.9	17.0	20.3	17.8
TOTAL	For	258	<u>58.4</u> <u>100.0</u>	<u>71.4</u> <u>100.0</u>	<u>69.6</u> <u>100.0</u>	<u>67.1</u> <u>100.0</u>

*S = sample

Table IX-3 Summary - Boundary Change by County
by Length of Residence

RESPONSE	S*	YEARS			Overall %
		Always %	10+ %	-10 %	
NORFOLK					
Against		52.4	44.9	35.6	46.6
Undecided		15.9	17.2	15.3	16.4
For		31.7	37.9	49.2	37.1
TOTAL	421	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
HALDIMAND					
Against		73.5	66.4	39.4	64.7
Undecided		14.3	7.0	30.9	15.4
For		12.2	26.6	29.8	19.9
TOTAL	482	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
ADJACENT					
Against		54.2	38.8	31.6	41.8
Undecided		15.3	16.5	14.0	15.5
For		30.6	44.7	54.4	42.7
TOTAL	232	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

* S=sample

Table IX - 4 Summary - Political Efficacy by County
by Length of Residence

		YEARS			
SCALE	S*	Always %	10+ %	-10 %	Overall %
NORFOLK					
High		66.5	61.6	54.0	62.3
Medium		27.5	33.9	36.5	31.9
Low		6.0	4.5	9.5	5.7
TOTAL	454	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
HALDIMAND					
High		51.6	57.9	43.1	51.6
Medium		42.7	38.4	48.3	42.6
Low		5.7	3.8	8.6	5.8
TOTAL	554	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
ADJACENT					
High		44.4	40.0	28.4	38.5
Medium		40.7	47.7	47.8	45.7
Low		14.8	12.3	23.9	15.8
TOTAL	278	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

* S = sample

APPENDIX X

ANALYSIS OF TELEPHONE DATA

Table X-1

Activity Level of Communities as Indicated by
Incoming Calls over a 30-day Period against
Population

	<u>Incoming Calls</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Calls/Person</u>
Dunnville	4,088	5,389	0.8
Caledonia	6,180	3,044	2.0
Hagersville	8,410	2,259	3.7
Cayuga	5,339	1,070	5.0
Jarvis	5,537	919	6.0
Simcoe	21,441	10,462	2.0
Delhi	11,949	3,805	3.1
Port Dover	5,795	3,348	1.7
Waterford	11,065	2,485	4.5
Port Rowan	5,411	834	6.4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	85,215	33,615	2.5

Table X-2

Identification Within Area as Indicated by
Telephone Calls *

DUNNVILLE

<u>Town</u>	<u>% of Incoming Calls</u>	<u>% of Outgoing Calls</u>
Cayuga	25.7	32.3
Selkirk	19.7	17.0
Caledonia	15.1	11.8
Hagersville	11.3	10.4
Fisherville	8.9	10.2
Simcoe	7.4	5.6
Jarvis	4.5	5.5

CALEDONIA

<u>Town</u>		
Hagersville	38.7	30.7
Cayuga	33.9	30.7
Dunnville	7.7	11.4
Jarvis	4.8	6.2
Simcoe	4.7	5.9
Fisherville	3.8	5.9

HAGERSVILLE

<u>Town</u>		
Caledonia	19.8	26.1
Simcoe	17.5	16.0
Jarvis	17.5	13.7
Waterford	12.5	12.7
Cayuga	10.0	9.1
Selkirk	7.6	7.4
Dunnville	4.9	5.0
Port Dover	4.1	4.5

* Does not include calls outside the study area.

Table X-2 (continued)

CAYUGA

<u>Town</u>	<u>% of Incoming Calls</u>	<u>% of Outgoing Calls</u>
Caledonia	31.2	38.7
Dunnville	24.3	19.4
Hagersville	15.7	15.5
Jarvis	9.7	8.1
Fisherville	2.8	5.5

JARVIS

<u>Town</u>		
Hagersville	22.8	26.3
Simcoe	16.3	20.8
Port Dover	17.3	11.3
Waterford	10.8	11.2
Cayuga	7.9	9.3
Caledonia	6.1	5.4
Selkirk	5.4	5.4
Fisherville	5.4	2.7

FISHERVILLE

<u>Town</u>		
Dunnville	19.6	17.3
Selkirk	14.3	21.3
Hagersville	14.3	14.2
Caledonia	15.3	11.1
Cayuga	14.3	7.1
Jarvis	7.1	14.2
Simcoe	10.1	8.6

Table X-2 (continued)

SELKIRK

<u>Town</u>	<u>% of Incoming Calls</u>	<u>% of Outgoing Calls</u>
Dunnville	23.1	28.0
Hagersville	23.1	21.9
Fisherville	15.2	10.4
Jarvis	10.2	10.4
Simcoe	7.9	9.4
Caledonia	6.9	4.9
Cayuga	5.1	5.2

SIMCOE

<u>Town</u>		
Waterford	21.3	23.2
Delhi	16.2	14.3
Port Dover	12.5	14.3
Tillsonburg	11.1	11.7
Langton	9.5	9.2
Port Rowan	9.5	6.9
Hagersville	6.9	7.3
Jarvis	5.4	4.4

DELHI

<u>Town</u>		
Simcoe	24.5	28.0
Tillsonburg	22.5	19.3
Waterford	13.3	12.5
Langton	11.7	11.5
Norwich	8.0	9.6
Port Rowan	8.5	7.8
Otterville	5.2	6.0

Table X-2 (continued)

PORT DOVER

<u>Town</u>	<u>% of Incoming Calls</u>	<u>% of Outgoing Calls</u>
Simcoe	50.7	47.3
Jarvis	10.9	17.0
Waterford	8.6	7.9
Hagersville	7.2	6.1
Delhi	5.5	6.1

WATERFORD

<u>Town</u>		
Simcoe	43.1	42.9
Delhi	14.1	14.9
Scotland	13.2	11.8
Hagersville	10.6	9.9
Jarvis	5.7	5.6

PORT ROWAN

<u>Town</u>		
Simcoe	26.5	35.1
Tillsonburg	21.6	21.8
Langton	23.1	15.0
Delhi	18.0	17.4

LANGTON

<u>Town</u>		
Simcoe	28.8	28.7
Tillsonburg	28.9	28.1
Delhi	21.9	19.6
Waterford	13.3	17.1

APPENDIX XI

QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX XI

Please check the correct answer:

1. (a) Age: 19 years and under
 20 - 39 years
 40 - 59 years
 60 years and over

- (b) Sex: Male
 Female

- (c) Last grade of school completed:

 8 or less
 secondary school
 post-secondary school
 (e.g. university)

- (d) Occupation:
 Managerial
 Professional & Technical
 Clerical
 Sales
 Service & Recreation
 Transportation & Communication
 Farmers & Farm Workers
 Loggers & Related Workers
 Labour & Unskilled Workers
 Craftsmen & Production Processes
 & Related Workers
 Students
 Retired
 Housewives

Have you ever held, or are you now holding,
an elected position?

Yes
No

(e) How many children are living in your home?

(f) If you are married, how many children do you have:

In elementary school

In secondary school

Living away from home

(g) How long have you lived in the Haldimand/Norfolk area?

Always

More than ten years

Less than ten years

(h) Check one:

I own land in this area

I rent land in this area

(i) Check one:

I own my own home

I rent my home

2. From the gridded map which you will be shown record the number of the squares for:

(a) Where you live

(b) Where you work, and if you do not work,
where your spouse works

(c) Where your children go to school

(d) Where you go to church

(e) Where you do most of your shopping

i) daily

ii) weekly

3. How many times in 1970 did you visit the following places?
(do not count trips to work)

<u>Place</u>	<u>Number of Visits</u>
Simcoe	
Dunnville	
Delhi	
Port Dover	
Caledonia	
Waterford	
Hagersville	
Jarvis	
Cayuga	
Port Rowan	
Tillsonburg	
Hamilton	
Brantford	
London	
St. Catharines	
Welland	
Toronto	
Buffalo	

4. Which newspaper do you receive?

Delhi New Record

Dunnville Chronicle

Brantford Expositor

Cayuga Haldimand Advocate

Grand River Sachem

Hamilton Spectator

Jarvis Record

London Free Press

Norwich Gazette

Port Dover Maple Leaf

Port Rowan News

Simcoe Reformer

Tilsonburg News

Waterford Times

Takawennake

Kitchener Waterloo Record

Welland Port Colborne Tribune

Globe and Mail

Toronto Star

Toronto Telegram

5. Which of the following organizations do you or your family belong to?

Location (i.e. Town)

Canadian Legion

Rotary

Parent-Teacher or
Home & School Assoc.

Horticultural Society

Women's Institute

4-H

Church Groups

Fraternal Societies

Farmers' Union

Federation of Agriculture

Chamber of Commerce

RCFA

Historical Societies

Cultural Societies

Sports Associations

Hospital Societies &
Boards

Red Cross

Co-operatives

Women's Clubs

5. (continued)

Investment Clubs

Science Clubs

Planning Boards

Youth Associations

Trade Unions

Professional Societies

Other

OPINIONS

Please check the answer which comes closest to your opinion. Work quickly. There are no right or wrong answers.

6. The most rewarding organizations a person can belong to are local clubs and associations, rather than large, nation-wide organizations.

<hr/>					
Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree

7. Despite all the newspaper and TV coverage, national and international happenings rarely seem as interesting as events that occur right in the local community where one lives.

<hr/>					
Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree

8. No doubt many newcomers to the community are capable people; but when it comes to choosing a person for a responsible position in the community, I prefer a man whose family is well-established in the community.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Slightly Disagree Slightly Agree Agree Strongly Agree

9. Big cities may have their place, but the local community is the back-bone of Ontario.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Slightly Disagree Slightly Agree Agree Strongly Agree

10. I have greater respect for a man who is well-established in his community than a man who is widely known in his field but who has no local roots.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Slightly Disagree Slightly Agree Agree Strongly Agree

11. In talking to people about elections, we find that a lot of people weren't able to vote in the last federal election in 1968 because they were sick or they just didn't have the time. How about you, did you vote last time?

Yes

No

12. Did you give any money, or anything, to help the campaign for one of the parties or candidates?

Yes

No

13. Did you go to any political meetings, rallies, dinners, or things like that?

Yes

No

14. Did you do any other work for one of the parties or candidates?

Yes

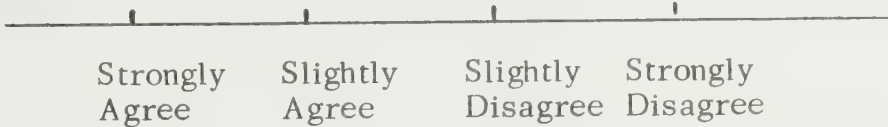
No

15. Did you talk to any people to try to show them why they should vote for one of the parties or candidates?

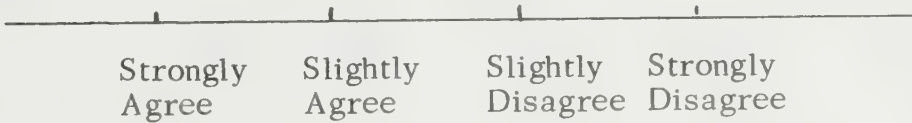
Yes

No

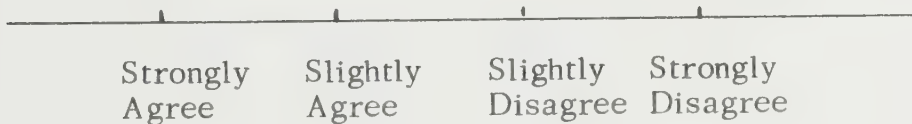
16. I don't think public officials care very much about what people like me think.



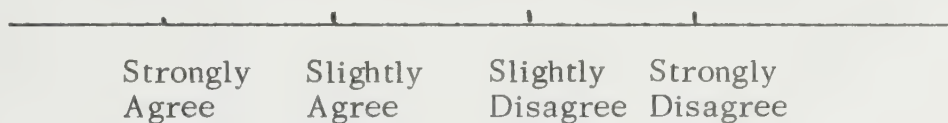
17. The way people vote is the main thing that decides the way things are run in this country.



18. Voting is the only way people like me can have any say about how the government runs things.



19. People like me don't have any say about what the government does.



20. Sometimes politics and government seem so complicated that a person like me can't really understand what is going on.

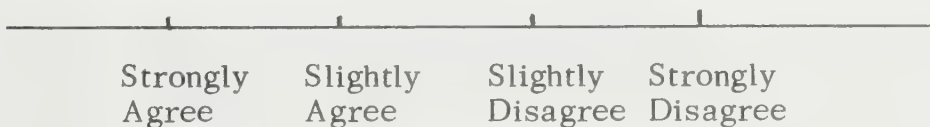


21. Would you favour your local or county government spending tax money to improve public transport in your area?

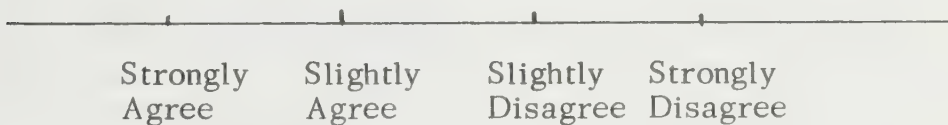
Yes

No

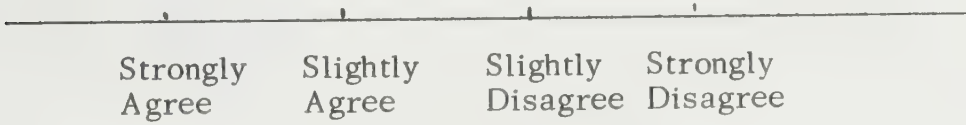
22. Effective planning for the future of your community requires collaboration with adjacent communities and municipalities.



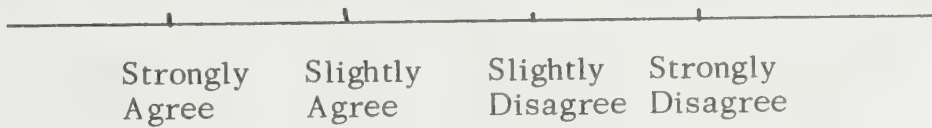
23. Joining many small boroughs and townships into an area-wide government is a good way to meet the costs of future development.



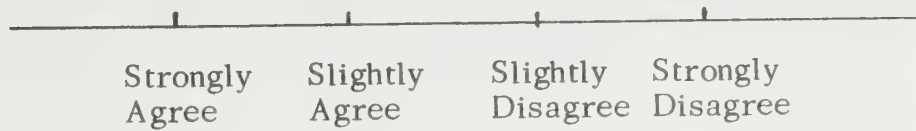
24. Collaboration with other municipalities is a good way for everyone to attain fair shares in the future growth of the area.



25. On the whole, municipal government has lost most of its usefulness.



26. Municipal government should be given more control over local Affairs.



27. Please rank the following in order of importance to you, numbering from 1 (most important) to 4 (least important). If you live in a village or town, use list one. If you live on a farm or in the country, use list two.

List One (Village or Town)

My village or town
 My county town (Simcoe for
 Norfolk; Cayuga for Haldimand)
 My county
 The province of Ontario

List Two (Rural)

My township
 My closest village
 My county
 The province of Ontario.

27. How important to you are the existing county boundaries?
(b)

Very important
Slightly important
Not very important
Not important at all

27. If the present county boundaries had to be changed and your municipality had to be included in another county, which county would you prefer to be a part of? Mark a county other than the one you now reside in.

Haldimand
Welland
Wentworth
Oxford

Norfolk
Lincoln
Brant
Elgin

27. If the county boundaries were changed, what other areas would you want to be included with your village, township or town in the new county or region? Look at the gridded map and give the numbers of the corresponding squares.

28. Do you think your interests and those of your community would be best served by: (choose 1)

The existing county and township boundaries as they are now.

The re-organization of towns, villages and townships so that each county would be organized into 4 or 5 larger municipalities.

The re-organization of county as well as local boundaries in all the Norfolk/Haldimand area.

29. To meet changing circumstances in the area, the system of county and local government needs: (choose 1)

Little or no change
Moderate change
Substantial change

APPENDIX XII

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION BY RESPONSES

<u>AGE</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Under 20	60	4.80
20 - 39	402	32.13
40 - 59	642	51.32
60 and over	147	11.75
Blanks	5	

SEX

Male	635	50.72
Female	617	49.28
Blanks	4	

EDUCATION

Elementary	199	16.18
Secondary	752	61.14
Post-secondary	278	22.60
Blanks	27	

<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Managerial	113	9.08
Professional & technical	173	13.90
Clerical	77	6.18
Sales	65	5.22
Service & recreation	22	1.77
Transportation & communication	16	1.29
Farmers & farm workers	152	12.21
Loggers & related workers	4	0.32
Miners & related workers	8	0.64
Labour & unskilled workers	18	1.45
Craftsmen & Production processes & related workers	49	3.94
Students	69	5.54
Retired	53	4.26
Housewives	424	34.06
Blanks	11	

HELD ELECTED POST

Yes	246	22.30
No	854	77.43
Blanks	153	

<u>CHILDREN AT HOME</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
None	102	10.03
1	191	18.78
2	279	27.43
3	239	23.50
4	127	12.49
5	45	4.42
6	17	1.67
7	9	0.88
8	6	0.59
9	2	0.20
Blanks	239	

CHILDREN AT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

None	53	8.33
1	252	39.62
2	203	31.92
3	93	14.62
4	27	4.25
5	5	0.79
6	2	0.31
8	1	0.16
Blanks	620	

CHILDREN AT
SECONDARY SCHOOL

	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
None	68	13.00
1	269	51.43
2	143	27.34
3	37	7.07
4	5	0.96
7	1	0.19
Blanks	733	

CHILDREN AWAY FROM HOME

None	67	14.53
1	196	42.52
2	113	24.51
3	49	10.63
4	26	5.64
5	4	0.87
6	2	0.43
7	4	0.87
Blanks	795	

<u>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Always	521	43.31
More than 10 years	468	38.90
Less than 10 years	213	17.71
Blanks	54	

HOME

Own	1,031	90.76
Rent	103	9.07
Both	1	0.09
Blanks	121	

LAND

Own	883	90.47
Rent	58	5.94
Both	32	3.28
Blanks	281	



3 1761 11547459 5